5c per copy

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Volume III No. 24 | Royal Oak, Michigan | June 14, 1937

President to Demand $30-Billion of Congress

Plotters of Revolution In Russia Turned to Bankers for Support

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the second in a series of sensational articles on international bankers and their war making among the nations.

Last week's edition recounted the long standing enmity which the international bankers held toward imperial Russia, which furnished the background, and indeed paved the way for their financial support to the revolutionists who later betrayed the first of the allied war powers to the Bolsheviks.

The bankers' hatred of Russia was freely voiced in frank letters which the late Jacob Schiff of the international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, wrote to Lord Rothschild.

Lord Rothschild promptly replied by personal letter to Mr. Schiff as follows:

"New Court, E. C.
"7 April, 1904

"Dear Mr. Schiff:

"Many thanks for your letter of the 4th and 5th of April . . .

"There is absolutely no chance of Russia getting a loan in England, either from Jewish or non-Jewish houses, and I am equally convinced that Messieurs de Rothschild Freres in Paris could not and would not bring out a loan for Russia.

"Yours sincerely,
(Signed) "Rothschild."

Agreement Bar Russian Loans

Parts of other personal letters can be quoted to show how firm were the international bankers in preventing loans to Imperial Russia:

"New York, May 17th, 1905.

"Having frequently spoken with Isaac N. Seligman about the attitude of European bankers toward Russia, . . Mr. Seligman said that as to the American bankers, they have all been and are a unit in declining to handle Russian bonds. . . "

A similar letter reads:

"June 23, 1905.

". . . The last Russian loan issued by the Rothschilds was in 1901 . . . This issue was made reluctantly by the Rothschilds. . . . The London Rothschilds kept away from Russian loans since a number of years."

From the time of the Russo-Japanese war until the World war, the atmosphere in Europe was congested by international finance. Instead of using the huge money resources for constructive purposes, the international banking houses urged unlimited armaments of the European states, and many times deliberately precipitated military adventures.

Banker Financed Japanese War

In this connection it is of interest to recall a statement of Israel Zangwill, the well-known Zionist leader, **that it was Mr. Jacob H. Schiff who financed "the Japanese War against Russia.** (SSU. 325-11-1) as well as another statement, that of Mr. George Kennan, revealing the fact that it was the same banker who financed revolution among Russian war prisoners in Japan.

Immense munition plants were all controlled directly or indirectly by international bankers, forming part of the interlocking system. Nor should it be forgotten that the same group of international bankers invariably have given their support to various enterprises which helped the Central Powers to further their dominations.

Soon after the annexation of Bosnia and Berzegovina, when the Dual Monarchy began her war preparations against Italy, it was this same bankers' group which issued 300,000,000 kronen for the expansion of the Austrian navy, with the result that the new

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Forsakes Supreme Court Fight To Take Up Santa Claus Role

Contrary to all advertised statements, President Roosevelt is retreating from the Supreme Court contest. Definite information on this decision has been given to his senatorial leaders.

First, Congress now knows that the immortal halo encircling the head of Franklin D. Roosevelt is nothing more than a spluttering Klieg light.

Second, having forsaken an open battle with Congress on affairs constitutional, reasonable and legal, where he proved a poor second best, Mr. Roosevelt will now turn his attention to a program of spending. He is positive that he can overwhelm Congress, the court and the combined forces of taxpayers by appearing once more in the role of a de luxe Santa Claus.

Every adult person knows that Santa Claus thrives on spending other people's money—that is, everybody except little children and imbeciles.

Last week the president handed a tentative bill to Senator George Norris calling for the appropriation of $30-billion — **the most staggering single sum of money to be appropriated in the entire history of civilization!** This money, according to the tentative plan, is to be spent on a multiplicity of T.V.A. projects, flood relief programs and W. P. A. enterprises.

Plans More Debt To Cure Depression

Despite previous borrowings and expenditures, there are still 8-million persons out of work. According to the president's own words, more than one-third of our population is underfed. *A spasmodic prosperity is quickly degenerating into a depression freighted with far more ominous prospects than the one which began in 1929.*

Conscious of these things and determined to avoid disaster to his historic name, the president plans, like an ostrich, to dig his head deeper *into the sands of debt.*

Granted that Congress will appropriate $30-billion in one huge sum, where will Congress obtain the money?

The answer is simple: The Federal Reserve Banks will write more checks to the government. The government will hand over $30-billion of 2⅞ per cent bonds to the Federal Reserve Banks. Already burdened with the greatest

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Capital of Michigan Is Captured by C.I.O., Held Hostage for Day

Startling as it is, the caption of this editorial is absolutely true. A new kind of civil war has appeared in our land. A new army has been marshaled. Its ranks are filled with workmen armed with the bayonets of determination. Last week they overturned the municipal, the county and the state government of Michigan in one of the most important battles ever fought between labor and capital.

Laborers employed by a small cartage and trucking company had been on strike. Ingham county authorities, believing that strike leaders were radical and had trespassed the boundaries of justice, went, under the cover of darkness, to the home of one of the alleged agitators and arrested her for having committed a civil disturbance. She happened to be the wife of one of Lansing's U. A. W. leaders.

Official Bungling Provokes Protest

The civil authorities of Lansing certainly showed a lack of prudence in their method of combatting labor trouble, and thereby afforded an occasion for the C. I. O. and the U. A. W. to demonstrate their strength. On Monday every factory in Lansing, practically every store, all taxicab and telephone service—all police protection—suffered an instantaneous shut-down. Street intersections were blocked by U. A. W. motor cars thereby halting all traffic. Thousands of workmen assembled around the state Capitol and gained entrance to the Governor's office.

Although there is a due process of law in the United States for liberating a prisoner, the U. A. W. disregarded it and demanded to have the prisoner released without an arraignment or a habeas corpus writ. They directly demanded of the Governor the immediate release of seven other prisoners while they insisted that the state capital of Michigan, Lansing, be held as hostage until such release was made.

Rest of World Reads Headlines

European, South American and Asiatic newspapers carried headlines of this "uprising" to all foreign peoples. So did the local press in the United States, but in a more temperate vein.

Meanwhile the ostrich-like leaders of industry and finance have buried their heads in the sands of stupidity as they fail to recognize that a

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Read "Gabriel Over the White House"--Pages 8 and 9

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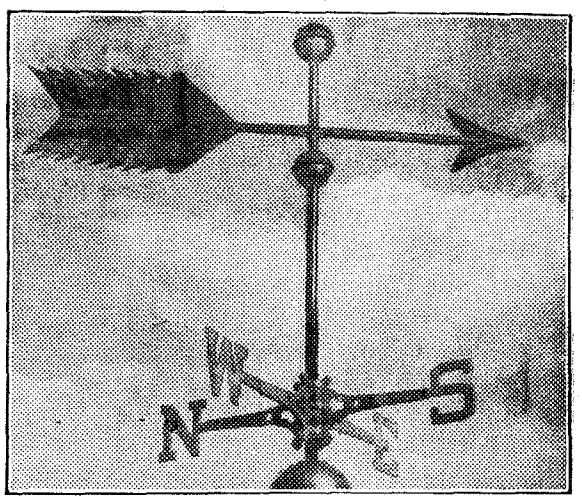

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

AT THE meeting of the Catholic Press Association held at Rochester, N. Y., Monsignor John A. Ryan of the Catholic University of Washington gave out an interview to the secular press on the writer of this page. I am still 90 per cent wrong. The loveable Monsignor still loves to hide behind generalities. As yet he has not specified wherein I am wrong, because it is difficult to see around the $6,000 a year job which he received from the New Deal administration.

Of course, I begin to appreciate the errors of my way insofar as this New Deal employe has now attacked the Diocese of Brooklyn, and in doing so has actually become specific.

Here below may I print an article by Patrick Scanlan, the Managing Editor of "The Brooklyn Tablet." It reads as follows:

"The publisher of 'The Forum' has invited us to contribute to the next number of his magazine. It seems we appear in a number of places in the June issue of that magazine . Mr. Michael Williams, Editor of 'The Commonweal,' in his reply to Peter Whiffin quotes us with considerable acclaim and in one place is so kind as to refer to us as 'a true journalist because he respects truth and seeks it zealously.' "In another department of the same magazine appears a letter from Rt. Rev. Monsignor John A. Ryan in reference to Peter Whiffin. Monsignor Ryan speaks of us not at all kindly. It seems the Monsignor heard that a vast number of priests and nuns in the Brooklyn Diocese were anti-Roosevelt during the last political campaign. We are unaware of any offense committed in this by the priests and nuns, if the absurdity were true, since as American citizens they should be as free to espouse or oppose one candidate as the other. And, we are informed for the first time why our fellow-Americans exercised —if they did—such a preference. 'I find the explanation,' says Monsignor Ryan tartly, 'mainly in the diatribes of those two Roosevelt haters, the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, of the International Catholic Truth Society, and Pat Scanlan, Managing Editor of The Brooklyn Tablet.'

"1. Now 'Pat Scanlan' admits the following:

"A. He has consulted the files and finds he has written about 30 articles on President Roosevelt previous to the 1936 political campaign. Twenty of the articles, including five first page editorials, were favorable. We extolled Mr. Roosevelt's social outlook, his stand for a better distribution of wealth, his campaign for shorter hours, his devotion to the common people and his acceptance of many of the principles set forth in the Papal Encyclicals.

"B. He wrote 10 or 12 items criticizing Mr .Roosevelt . He disapproved of his recognition of atheistic Russia and had the hardihood to predict just what happened; assailed his backing of Ambassador Daniels in Mexico, who was giving the enemies of our and every religious faith such apparent support; condemned the disgraceful deal given the Paulist Fathers' Radio Station WLWL.

"2. 'Pat Scanlan' denies the following:

"A. That he is a 'Roosevelt-hater.' He finds much to admire in the president and has often so said.

"B. That the colleges, nuns and high schools of Brooklyn on the whole or in any great part carried on an anti-Roosevelt campaign.

"C. That he wrote anti-Roosevelt 'diatribes.'

"For 10 weeks previous to election he wrote two items relating to Mr. Roosevelt. We asserted it was unfortunate that Mr. Dubinsky, a Democratic elector, was collecting funds for the side in Spain which was murdering priests, nuns and members of the laity. And we said the campaign against Father Coughlin was filled with inconsistency; that he should enjoy the same freedom from political supervision that he enjoyed four years previously when he attacked Mr. Hoover. Our only other reference to the campaign was in quoting Monsignor Ryan's previous indorsement that Father Coughlin even though mistaken was on the side of the angels, but now being against Roosevelt he was charged with being on the side of the devils.

"3. Further, 'Pat Scanlan' expresses surprise about these matters:

"A. That Monsignor Ryan is still in politics. After the widespread criticism of his political address delivered under the auspices of the National Democratic Party on October 3, 1936, we thought he would return to his previous usefulness as a priest and professor and give up being the partisan politician who disseminates matters at variance with truth in behalf of any office-holder even one who has materially benefited him .Apparently Monsignor Ryan has not profited by the advice given him by the Chancellor of the Catholic University of America, or his many personal friends, who admired him as a theologian, writer, lecturer and scholar—but not as a politician.

"B. That he would write without checking the rumors, and hence falsely about the Brooklyn Diocese, its priests, religious, laity and students.

"C. That after his signature on a letter to 'The Forum' this should appear: 'National Catholic Welfare Conference, Department of Social Action, Washington, D .C.' Assuredly Monsignor Ryan's uncomplimentary and highly untrue, remarks seem to have an official — or an assumed official—character. He speaks not as an individual, not as a Professor of the Catholic University, not as a Roosevelt political radio propagandist but as a National Catholic Welfare Conference official whose departmental expenditures are in part paid not only by the Diocese of Brooklyn but by 'The Brooklyn Tablet,' both of whom he assails directly or indirectly.

" 'Pat Scanlan' concludes by saying: He has never been in anyone's political employ. He has never spoken on a radio program paid by a political party. If he is to be classified as a Roosevelt-hater, and a writer of 'diatribes,' because he has espoused the cause of the Church in Mexico, and upheld a Catholic radio station, and attacked Soviet Russia, and as a spokesman for Catholic garment workers who appealed to him to attack Dubinsky's collection of funds for those who persecuted the Church in Spain, then it is just a measure of hatred that comes of loyalty to great causes. Monsignor Ryan, in his blind and unquestioning support of Mr. Roosevelt, should not become a foe of free speech or a man of spite, but should give up his political work and become once more the genuine scholar and exemplary priest whom all may admire."

There is only one prayer which I can say to Monsignor. It is this: "Please be as specific towards me as you were towards the Diocese of Brooklyn and 'The Brooklyn Tablet.' "

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Social Justice Councils • • •

A Conclusion to An Open Letter to the Clergy

AFTER more than two weeks occupied in reading mail and listening to comments resulting from "An Open Letter to the Clergy," some valuable information has been gained. For example, not one clergyman has upheld the right of private individuals to coin and issue money. Some have registered mild opposition to my assertions or have expressed surprise on having learned of the existing method of creating money. Nevertheless, there was a unanimous consent to the proposition that our financial system requires substantial revision.

Aside from all that, I have been requested to become more concrete in detailing a local program. The sixteen principles of social justice, so it was complained, were somewhat abstract. They lacked tangibility and, therefore, failed to attract the attention of local groups to the extent that persons, willing to consent to their soundness, were unwilling to attempt to apply them.

Consequently, I find myself in the position of one who is challenged to give concrete expression to a practical program based on the sixteen principles of social justice. After due consideration (and establishing my thoughts upon various encyclicals) I hereby attempt to outline such a practical program that will appeal to Social Justice Councils wherever they are established.

Bear in mind, that I still uphold steadfastly the sixteen principles of social justice, that I recognize that no social security for the masses can be obtained until these principles become a part and parcel of our national life; that I believe that these principles cannot become incorporated in our national life except through the agency of a national action; and that these same sixteen principles must remain the basis of the philosophy of those who believe in social justice.

But national action, inevitably, is the outgrowth of local action.

For local concrete action may I submit the following sixteen points of a practical program. These are to be applied in the municipalities, counties and states wherever Social Justice Councils will be organized.

1. To work for the unionization of labor and agriculture on a Christian basis.

2. To improve state and local government along the pattern of our constitutional democracy.

3. To practice the principles of the brotherhood of man under the principle of the fatherhood of God and to profess both by word and by deed the divinity of Jesus Christ.

4. To cherish an educational system free from the errors of radicalism and fadism.

5. To restore the ideals of the Christian family in a society now sadly debased by yellow journalism, pornographic literature, lewd entertainment and atheistic intellectualism all of which are cesspool breeders of flagrant crime.

6. To support the principles of American nationality against the hostile heresies of imperialism, Fascism, Naziism, Communism and internationalism.

7. To oppose the spirit of the regimentation of our children, our fellow laborers, our farmers and our aged whether such regimentation originates from self-appointed groups of exploiters or from the government itself.

8. To insist in season and out of season that tender childhood, sacred motherhood and blessed old age be protected against the ruthless exploitation of a greedy industrial system which at one time exacts from them the bloody coin of tribute and at another imposes upon them the sordid stigma of institutionalism.

9. To persuade and convince industry that the laborer is not a chattel to be used or discarded at will but rather is a brother of Christ entitled to a living, annual wage in this land of abundance.

10. To promote the doctrine of stewardship among the managers of the invested corporate funds of America to the end that these funds be administered not at the caprice of the management but for the common good of all on the principle that mere ownership does not permit an individual or corporation to place the sanctity of property rights over those of human rights.

11. To abolish usury in the issuance of the nation's money and to establish a legal rate of interest of 1 per centum to be applied on all debts public and private including home owners' loans, farm loans, bank loans, new construction loans, motor car loans, household utility loans, refinancing loans, pawnbroker loans, personal financial loans, land contracts and mortgages.

12. To establish and render operative a just system of taxation which will shift the burden from the necessities of life to both the income and wealth of individuals and corporations; to exempt from taxation all levies on food, on clothing and on the first $2,000 valuation on homes and farms.

13. To obtain fair rates of heat, power, light, transportation and communication from the public utility corporations.

14. To demand of government the protection of independent business against the growing encroachment of banker-controlled monopolies.

15. To oppose the intrusion of government in the fields of private enterprise thereby preventing the competition by government with the citizen who supports it.

16. To devise ways and means in keeping with Christian charity and justice for protecting the poor on the theory that the rich have ample means with which to defend themselves.

The above sixteen points form the outline of a complete social justice program in every local community of the United States of America and its possessions. Neighborhood Councils can be established. The members can interest themselves in eradicating the immoralities and injustices which abound around them. It will be their business to devise ways and means, through the agency of united action, to rectify these abuses whether they exist in the local fields of economy, of irreligion, of journalism, of entertainment, of education, of government, of sociology, of industry, of finance, or of public utilities.

It is of paramount importance that Social Justice Councils, insofar as their actions lean upon the sixteen principles of social justice, will keep themselves unspotted from the world of politics and will treat every office holder as a public servant and not as a master.

There is no need for any Council to incorporate. The mistake made by the National Union of delving into politics within its own organization, and of indorsing candidates for public office—that mistake must not be repeated.

Too long have we been apathetic and indifferent to the social cancers growing in our midst. Yet the time is not too late to extirpate them and re-establish the Christian ideals born at Bethlehem.

There is plenty for all in America. Plenty of wealth and plenty of work for those of us who are interested in furrowing the fields of regenerated society and in sowing the seed of a revived Christianity.

Every encouragement should be given to the formation of Social Justice Councils. From week to week statistical information and philosophical analyses will appear in the pages of this paper which will assist all the members of all the Councils to carry on their work.

Of course any Social Justice Council which attempts to establish itself politically cannot receive recognition either from the National Union or from any other organization which has the people's welfare at heart.

Politicians together with international bankers have brought about the predicament in which we find ourselves. Little help from any politician, therefore, in remedying the situation can be expected.

Let your Social Justice Council be small in members, at least at the beginning. There are reputable priests and ministers, business men and professional men who will be willing to co-operate with you and guide you locally.

If you coincide with the views above expressed, I shall be happy to correspond with you not only through these columns but by personal letter giving you further advice and direction in organizing and maintaining your local Social Justice Council.

Charles E. Coughlin

SOCIAL JUSTICE Presents • • •

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Next Saturday night — June 19 — at midnight your chances to participate in our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest will expire. Your letter containing solutions to the 50 picture-questions must be in the mail before that hour in order to qualify for the prizes.

All 50 picture-questions were reprinted in our last issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, June 7. This was done for the benefit of those readers who had neglected to enter the great contest sooner.

If you do not have last week's paper, you MUST wire today to our "Contest Editor" for all past picture-questions. Merely send the following telegram: "Please rush me all past contest pictures."

Even at this late hour you have a chance to win the Grand Prize of $2,500.00, the Second Prize of $1,000.00 PLUS your choice of a Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth sedan, a Third Prize of $400.00 PLUS your choice of any of the above cars.

It's time to use the wires now!

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

June 14, 1937 — 162 — Volume III No. 24

Copyrighted, 1937, by The Social Justice Publishing Company; published weekly; publication and editorial office, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed; we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1937, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Ignominious Defeat

WHILE the rumor circulates that President Roosevelt has already quit fighting for his Supreme Court and judicial reform bill, Joe Robinson, New Deal leader in the Senate, has dropped a definite hint that the president is willing to compromise.

Senator Burke, one of the leaders of the fighting opposition, replied to Robinson's hint with a direct statement that compromise is and must remain an impossibility.

Senator Burke is right, and he is applauded by a nation which has shown itself unwilling to welcome a dictator, even one euphoniously called a president.

The career of Mr. Roosevelt reveals a stubborn disposition not to back down, before Congress or any other group, so long as he feels that the people are behind him.

His willingness to retreat from his declared determination of having his own way with the courts, therefore, is the strongest possible evidence that **President Roosevelt knows that public support is not behind him when he asks for puppets on the federal bench.**

In his secret heart, he must also know that the confidence of millions of thinking Americans, who believed in him until he issued his anti-Republican message of February 5, is lost to him forever.

Everyone has known, since the special session of Congress in 1933, that Mr. Roosevelt, as an individual, is vested with more power than any other ruler in the world.

Twenty-seven million Americans expressed their confidence, on last November 3, that Mr. Roosevelt would use his extraordinary powers, not for his own aggrandisement —not for the permanent entrenchment of his own party— but for the American people and for the advancement of their free government.

The shock which millions received, when they read the president's power-grasping request to attach the courts to himself, turned friends to foes for Mr. Roosevelt.

He knows that better than anyone else knows it. **He has given up the fight, not because he is convinced he was wrong, but because he dares not further risk his popular prestige.**

Covering the Retreat

MR. ROOSEVELT has proved himself the most charming beguiler of the masses since Napoleon Bonaparte.

He has maintained the confidence of an impressive majority of the American electorate even though he has not accomplished the ends he pledged himself to seek when he came to office in the dark days of the mid-depression.

He has utilized alibi-diplomacy with a master hand.

Now that he has overplayed his hand and put the American people on guard against his personal ambitions, he may be expected to display his choicest blandishments in wooing back their full emotional support .

The retreat from his lost court objective is already being screened with deliberately sensationalized sallies of the executive department.

Men forget their ideals when they unleash their hatred—so the emotional masses are again being inflamed with new hatred of the millionaires. The Treasury Departmen has discovered that wealthy men have been cheating the government out of hundreds of millions of dollars in income taxes.

This expedition against the wealthy is the first of a series of screens behind which Mr. Roosevelt will strive to beat a graceful retreat from his present untenable position as a defeated aspirant to the "divine right."

The ill-considered wage-and-hour-labor-bill is another smoke screen. It was dished up so hastily that last-minute patchings had to be made by the sponsors (Connery and Black) . Their pencilled corrections were on the copies of the bill when it was introduced.

The real sensation, however, will be saved for the last. It is now reported that, when the president's bill to extend the Power Authority across the entire nation is perfected, he will call upon Congress for a $30-billion appropriation to socialize the nation's power industry.

That, Mr. President, is a real bomb-shell. After it explodes no one will be able to remember that the nation ever had any other problem.

Tarnished Glory

WHEN Mr. Roosevelt went into office in March, 1933, he was an idol of the people. The role which fate had prepared for him was that of the deliverer. America believed that he would play the role sincerely.

Supporting the faith in a man, which is the last haven of a bewildered and suffering nation, there was the knowledge that the people were ready for a sweeping reform and that the Congress was overwhelmingly of the same political faith as the new chief executive.

America was sorely afflicted in 1932; but events never fell out more favorably for doing something about it than they did in March of 1933.

That Mr. Roosevelt failed during his first four years to institute any reform is indicated by his own admission that one-third of the nation is still ill-clad, underfed and poorly housed—while, we might add, the other two-thirds are $17-billions deeper in debt.

Given a second chance to begin doing the work the nation required of him, the idol of the people pronounced a program which split the people as nothing has split them since the bitter issues of the Civil war.

Then, when he was **forced** to give the matter attention, he turned a hasty thought toward the suffering third of the nation. He proposed a measure which will assure them whatever Congress, **uninstructed for the first time in** New Deal history, sees fit to provide as a minimum wage.

The sponsor of the bill in the House says that nothing less than $16 per week will be acceptable. Let the "one-third" clothe, feed, and house themselves at that rate and be thankful to Mr. Roosevelt—if they can.

The two-thirds have reason to feel that the second four years of deliverance have started less auspiciously than the recorded four years of failure.

There is tarnish on the tinselled idol of 1933.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

AFTER the fakery and fence-straddling so openly demonstrated in the lower House of Congress during the recent arguments over the $1,500-million relief appropriation, how can any sane citizen ever again take seriously the present Democratic majority of "the greatest legislative body on earth"?

Did you follow that farce from the beginning to end? If you didn't, that explains why you will probably go solemnly to the polls next year and vote for the same New Deal scarecrow to represent your more sacred interests in the chamber of Congress which is supposed to be the very pulse-beat of public opinion.

The venality, the buffonery, the bluffing and the craven cowardice that a substantial bloc of the majority party displayed in "the revolt that fizzled," put to shame the artifice of that immortal fraud, John Falstaff.

Let us review the clowning for you from the opening clap-stick thunder to the closing bucketful of newspaper confetti.

To open the show, you will remember, the economy-bent president requested an appropriation of $1,500-million for relief.

Thereupon New Dealer Woodrum, even more economy-bent than Mr. Roosevelt, was appointed chairman of a subcommittee (of the House Appropriations Committee) which was to study the president's request and to make its recommendation to the whole committee.

Mr. Woodrum's subcommittee advised the saving of $500-million and gave substantial proof that, if racketeers were excluded from WPA administration and funds were intelligently spent, $1-billion would completely meet the relief needs of the country.

Mr. Woodrum, in appearance at least, was for giving, at long last, some little taste of relief to the tax payers.

The almighty Appropriations Committee, however, dominated by a New-Deal-enslaved chairman, overrode the subcommittee and voted to recommend the appropriation of $1,500-million, whether the country needed it or not.

Economy-bent Mr. Woodrum carried his fight for economy against the economy-bent president to the floor of the House.

Nobody has been able to determine whether Mr. Woodrum's action was by-play "to create an appearance of concern over the people's money" or whether he really meant business.

His pattering about economy did, however, set off a

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Alderman Clancy

Discusses a Question of Compromise with His Friend Cohen

By Leo Francis

"I see by the moningk pepper," said Cohen, "de Prasident is goingk to compromise de issue from the S'preme Curt."

"Ah, Cohen, there's nawthin' in the world like the sweet spirit of compromise," exclaimed Alderman Clancy as he deftly lifted one of Cohen's smoked herrings and began to gnaw on it. "As the great Patrick Henry once said, 't is the only thing that causes the eternal stream of human happiness to flow on. The President is a wise man and knows when 'tis time to say, like Julius Caesar when Brutus was hackin' at him; 'cursed be he who first cries 'hold,' enough!'

"There's one great and notorious fact about the Prisident, Cohen. When the tide o' battle is swingin' agin him, an' the fishin' is bad, he puts on the smile that won't come off and compromises much after the fashion of the great Aristotle who, whisking his senatorial toga in the face of the Emperor Justinian, exclaimed: 'Millions for definse; not one cint for triplets.'"

This Business Of a Mandate

"The prisint crisis between the Prisident and the Soopreem Court is analogous, as Emerson says, to the recurrin' sityeation between yerself and Sandy McDougall who runs the hog ranch north o' town. Sandy owns this buildin' in which you conduct this so-called delicatessen, don't he? He do. Every two years he comes to you an' sez: 'Cohen, your lease is about up, the primises are in bad shape, and neighborin' frinds o' mine are complainin' about the odors from your place o' business. I have a mandate from the people hereabouts to keep the place in a dacent an' prisintable condition. As a tinnant, you're a wash-out. Now, unless you handle pork from my hog ranch henceforth an' from now on, you're out. I have frinds who want this location.'

"Of course, you protist, as why shouldn't you? You tell Mister McDougall that you're up in your work, that you're a live, young spalpeen of 82 come Yom Kippur, that your mentality, such as it is, is functioning as never befure or since; that you have a large followin' in the community who, incidentally, don't think much o' him; an' that the primises wouldn't smell half so bad if he'd fix up the sewers in the basement instead of always repairin' the roof. But, as the great Thomas Moore used to put it, McDougall is adament.

"On the issue of sellin' his pork you become really wrought up. You pint out that to handle the filthy stuff is forninst the principles you learned at your mother's knee; all your adolescent trainin' is agin' such a procedure; your lifelong frinds wouldn't stand for it, mandate or no mandate; it's bad for the community as a whole an' for your old schoolmates in particular; an' finally that if he drags any of it into the store you'd be unalterably forced to throw it into the garbage can as being unconstitionable. McDougall is still adamant.

Old Judge Van Calls on Chief

"Now, Cohen, the time has arrived for compromise. Rather than be dispossissed, as Lawyer Callahan calls it, you hang a few of McDougall's hams in the window, sign a new lease, an' pray for an earthquake."

"But," put in Cohen, shaking his head, "mebbe dere's no crisis, Clancy. I see Jutch Wan Dewanter wisited at de White House wit de Prasident right after he quit de banch."

"Ah, how in me mind's eye I can visualize that touchin' scene," sighed Clancy, going this time for the smoked salmon. "The old jurist hobbles up the steps of the Executive Mansion with all his judicial sins on his head but with a celestial smirk on his constitution-beaten countenance. The flunkeys fall back in alarm like Hamlet before the ghost of Banquo. He taps his cane along the lonesome corridors and is soon in the holy of holies. The prisident sets his glass of malted milk back on the tray which had been brought to his desk so he could lunch while ponderin' what happened to the stabilization fund. 'Hi, Van,' he sez to the old gintleman, 'sit down if you don't fear it'll jar your judicial brains. I received your resignation yisterday but haven't had time to read the whole twinty pages. I gathered from the exordium you're thinkin' o' lavin' us.'

"'Frank,' sez the ancient, 'a smart workman always quits befure the boss fires him.'

"'Why, Van, what's atin' you?' shouts the Prisident with a roar of laughter that caused the lions out at the botanical gardens to trimble, 'I wasn't goin' to fire you. I thought you were a bit overworked lately and I was about to appoint for you a——'

"'A stooge,' cuts in the patriarch. 'I know what you were goin' to do, Frank, but none o' thim things for me. I'm no Ed Wynn. You'd probably give me some stripling of fifty or sixty who wouldn't have the strenth to carry me bag out at the Congressional course, and wouldn't know a niblick from a writ of certiorari.'

"'Well,' and the Prisident assumed an air of deep solicitude, 'what are you going to do for a livelihood, Van?'

"'I'm going to open a livery stable,' said the senile one and the salvo of prisidential laughter snarled the bronze whiskkers on the statue of Grant a mile away.

President Springs an Idea

"But the prisident, Cohen, is no man to make light o' the misfortunes of old age out of emplyment. Hasn't he provided that your sons and daughters, God help them, will be rollin' in security when you're dead an' in hell? Assumin' a serious mien, he leans over and says soto voce: 'How's Charley gettin' on with his home-work?'

"'Frank, you never saw such a change in a boy. Since you "cracked down," as Raymond Moley used to say, he's underwint a complete transformation. They tell me he hasn't had a drop of obiter dicta in three months. He's always at his place on the binch when the whistle blows, whiskers agleam in the shafts of morning light coming through the stained windows, his falconlike eye peerin' down with benign malice on mimbers o' the Bar. I hear he burns the midnight ile porin' over his res adjudicata in a vain attimpt to find ways an' means o' circumvintin' the executive.'

"'Hum,' murmurs the prisident with a portentous frown, 'so methought all along. Van, me mind is made up again. I'll have Joe Robinson whittle out an' amindmint to the amindment of the original amindmint providin' that the Soopreem Court be rayjooced to only one mimber, an' him Charley. Then I'll have a rider hung onto the bill to the effect that the Chief Executive, that's me, shall have power to fill all vacancies on the binch without consultin' none. I'm very confident I can then convince the Congress for politeness' sake, and the nation as a whole that, as far as my policies are concerned, Charley is a vacancy.'

"With that, Cohen, the prisident rises indicatin' the termination of the scene and that it was time to receive a group of embattled bankers fresh from the dust-bowl of Kansas and the punch-bowl over at the Mayflower. The old Bill of Rights expert totters out to his waitin' limousine and orders his chauffeur to drive to a buggy factory up in Maryland."

"But, what's it all comin' to?" asked Cohen.

"Abe," rumbled Alderman Clancy, "remember the words of the great Daniel O'Connell: 'Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?'"

New Yorkers Visit Shrine On June 20

As far east as Albany to the western cities of Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, many New York friends and acquaintances will travel to the Shrine of the Little Flower on next Sunday, June 20. That day has been reserved exclusively for the people of northern and western New York to be the guests of Father Coughlin.

Rochester and Syracuse and other cities of the Empire state are sending large delegations. The towns and villages of Livingstown and Genesee counties also will have their representatives at the Shrine on that day.

To assist at divine service in the new Shrine and to listen to the wonderful choir will be a delight to all.

The Brooklyn and New York City delegation enjoyed themselves immensely. Father Coughlin welcomed each one.

One lake cruise is leaving Buffalo on Saturday at 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. The members of the tour will be back in Buffalo in time to go to work Monday morning. A ticket for this cruise includes stateroom berth and all meals; motor coach sightseeing tour of Detroit and Belle Isle; motor coach to and from the Shrine.

The round trip fare including everything is $16.50. For information and tickets please contact:

The Echo
564 Dodge Street
Buffalo, N. Y.
or
American Express Company
162 Franklin Street
Buffalo, N. Y.
Phone Cleveland 4990

July 18 Big Day For New Jersey

On Sunday, July 18, the citizens of New Jersey will be guests of Father Coughlin at the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Mich.

The beautiful stone donated by persons of all nationalities and creeds of New Jersey will be dedicated, together with the Pennsylvania state stone, also on that day.

The people of these two great states have always had a warm place in their hearts for Father Coughlin and many of his active workers and friends are laboring zealously to have a big representation at the Shrine on July 18.

Father Coughlin hopes to have large delegations from all the cities and villages of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and present signs give every indication that July 18 will be a successful day at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

To keep both of these groups together, Mr. Floyd Nellett of Philadelphia has arranged with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to have all these people board the same train.

Supporters and friends of Father Coughlin are therefore urged to organize and make July 18 the biggest day of the year at the Shrine. For more information use the coupon at the bottom of this page.

Sundays at Shrine

June 20 — Western New York, including Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany
July 4 — New England States
July 18 — Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Cincinnati
July 25 — Chicago, Indiana, St. Louis, Kansas City
August 8—Cleveland and Toledo.
August 15 — Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D. C.
August 22 — Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin,
September 5 — National Day. (For all.)

Cincinnati Day at--

Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich.

Sunday, July 18, 1937

Official Tour Sponsored by Social Justice Publishing Company

Round Trip Fare, $6.00

Including Round Trip Railroad Ticket, via New York Central R.R. and Sightseeing Trip to the Shrine

New York Centrail Railroad **Phone Main 3540**

Chicago Day at--

Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich.

July 25, 1937

Round Trip Fare, Only $10.95 and $14.95

Including Many Privileges

Michigan Central Railroad **Phone Wabash 8700**

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
Broad and Walnuts Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.

Kindly send me information about your special train to the Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich. on July 17, 18, 19.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

Mail This Coupon Immediately

Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Office
City Passenger Ticket Office
Broad and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.

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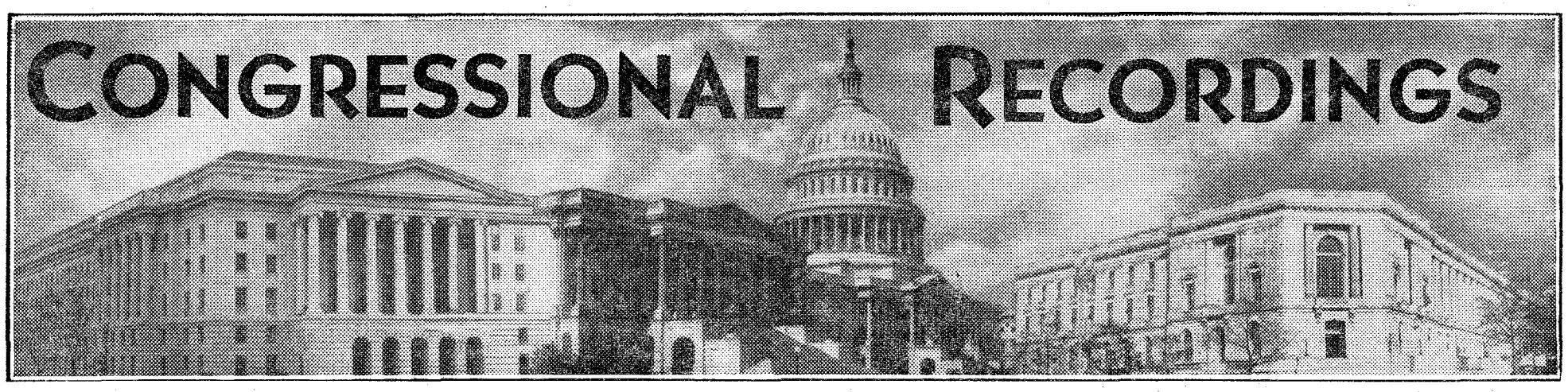

Relief for 'Poor' Is Spoils System Of Modern Times

By Hon. Roy O. Woodruff
Representative from Michigan

When Mr. Roosevelt first took office we had one relief problem. That was the unemployment relief problem. Now we have four confronting Congress and the country.

They are: Relief for the unemployed and the needy, relief for the taxpayers, relief for the government's credit, and relief from a growing army of New Deal "faithful" on the federal payrolls.

The number of civil federal employes on the payrolls as of February 28, 1933, according to the records of the United States Civil Service Commission was 563,480. The total of civil federal employes as of March 31, 1937, according to the same authority, was 829,193.

The general impression is being created throughout the country by the president that Herculean efforts are being made by him and his New Deal advisers to achieve economies, to avoid an increase in taxes, to balance the budget, and to get back on a normal permanent basis as rapidly as possible, if only he can get Congress to go along with him.

At the same time, while this Congress is struggling valiantly, if somewhat blindly, to achieve some relief for the taxpayers and for the federal credit without impairing necessary relief for the worthy needy, Mr. Roosevelt **is trying to freeze into permanency, this other super-expensive, uneconomical New Deal luxury relief for the New Deal "faithful"—and all the departments making up this luxury relief class are helping him to do so.**

Real Credit Is People's Faith In Government

By Hon. A. Willis Robertson
Representative from Virginia

Tom Paine who was noted for his skepticism, said that credit is suspicion gone to sleep. Our government enjoys good credit because the people have faith in the soundness of government obligations. **Destroy that faith through loose fiscal policies and arouse suspicion and the government's credit is gone.**

Already there are straws to show how the wind blows. Interest rates are beginning to rise. For the past month certain large city banks have been quietly selling government bonds and taking the present loss on them in preference to what may later be a still greater loss. This trend has alarmed both the governor of the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury.

If we keep the relief appropriation to a billion dollars the budget will still not be balanced, but the action will be reassuring as indicating that we have shown a determination to master our biggest spending problem and not let it master us. We will still have a fiscal policy in which the country can have faith.

Relief Profiteers and Aliens Enjoy Money Intended for Poor

Reds Want to Tax All Employed to 'Keep' Reliefers

By Hon. Glenn Griswold
Representative from Indiana

An April issue of the Saturday Evening Post carried an article that states: "Each W. P. A. dollar is divided into 61 cents for the reliefer and 39 cents for overhead." Whether the statement be right or wrong, certain it is that the spread between the cost per man to the taxpayer and what the man receives is far too great.

The cost to the taxpayer per man per year, according to the testimony of Mr. Hopkins, is $804 plus 3.6 per cent for overhead, plus $9.30 per man per month for material. Mr. Hopkins considers as overhead only the Washington office in his percentage basis. These items add up a total of $944.40 per man per year, and Mr. Hopkins says the man actually gets $660 a year. This is a spread of $284.40 between the man on relief and the taxpayer. Leave out the material cost and you still have a spread of $172.80, or 20 per cent per man unit, for dispensing the money. **It costs the taxpayer $172.80 to have $660 transferred from the blank check Congress has given Mr. Hopkins to the man on relief.**

Those who receive the $172.80 spread are the profiteers of relief. And we do not confine the benefit of either the $660 or of this 20 per cent spread to citizens. While taxpaying citizens suffer from either high taxes or the pride that keeps them off relief, **we carry on our relief rolls 120,000 aliens.**

On May 7 of this year, the national debt reached an all-time high. **It is so immense that it would require the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to work at top speed for 10½ years to print enough $1 bills to pay it.**

The national debt today is $271 for every man, woman and child, and in that count is 10-million unemployed. It is $1,355 for every family of five. On May 7 it was $13-million more than the president estimated at the beginning of this session that it would be on the 30th of June. We are borrowing $50-million a week and will continue to do so to the end of the fiscal year.

This week there were women in my office from the state of New York—members of the women's brigade of the Workers' Alliance. They wanted more and better relief. They wanted me to vote for $3-billion. I asked them where we would get the 3-billion, and they said "Tax the rich." I wondered just who the rich were. They said "Those who have money." **Everyone who works and earns money!** Therefore, they mean tax everyone except those on relief.

Penalize a man for not going on relief. How many will stay off relief under such a system? If we are to be rewarded for going on relief by being tax exempt, who will be left to be taxed?

These ladies threatened to defeat me in the next election. They have told some of you other gentlemen the same thing. Opposition of those who are on the public payroll is a fearsome thing to face in an election. But it will be more fearsome when you face the ones who work and must be taxed.

The 'Yes' Men Say No!

"Ominous Rumblings in Old Vesuvius"
—Ross Lewis in the Milwaukee Journal.

Federal Bureaus Direct Spending Of State's Money

By Hon. John F. Hunter
Representative from Ohio

We are informed on one side that we must balance the budget. Equally insistent is the cry that we must care for the needy. If we fail to balance the budget, we are informed that the country will find itself in a period of wild inflation.

If we balance the budget without levying new federal taxes, we must cast out thousands of deserving people whose sole livelihood is now obtained for all employables.

The question for the states to decide, and the paramount issue of citizens of my state is: How much longer do we care to use the federal government as our banker knowing that **we will receive approximately 37 cents in relief funds back for each dollar we place on deposit,** and knowing that 63 cents of each dollar is our contribution for the maintenance of our federal government and the many bureaus that have grown up within it.

If we hope to balance our federal budget there is no chance at the present time to reduce any federal taxes. If we carry W. P. A. as a federal agency, we must enact new federal taxes.

The federal deficit, which increased four and a half billion dollars in 1936, cannot be greatly increased in 1937 and 1938 without total ruin.

The taxpayers of Ohio would have been better off in 1936 if there had been direct state grants and no federal W. P. A. They could have taken care of the needy just as well and saved millions of dollars.

They will be better off in 1937 and 1938 if Congress disbands the entire W. P. A. administration and turns the direction of work back to the states where it belongs.

There has been built up in Washington, and in Columbus, the Ohio state capital, and all higher principal cities organizations that are dangerous politically, that have been used and abused on many occasions.

A director in Toledo, responsible to a state director in Columbus, who is in turn responsible to the administrator in Washington — none of whom are responsible or answerable to Ohio people — tells Toledo who shall and who shall not work; who is deserving and who is not deserving; what projects are best for Toledo, and what are not. Deputy administrators in Washington pass on the advisability and necessity of projects in my district when **they have never set foot in the district or in the state.**

Such a condition would be unsatisfactory, **even if we were able to assume that all down the line from Washington are men of integrity and ability—men who are not influenced by politics.**

It is time we wake up, disband this overgrown and entirely unnecessary organization in Washington, and as states begin to do our own shopping with our own money, thereby buying the things we need the most.

U. S. Can Give Only What It Has: You Are the U. S.

By Hon. Dewey Short
Representative from Missouri

In Germany and England following the World war, the dole system like a cancer, slowly but surely ate out the heart and soul of those great peoples. We have refused to profit from their sad experience. The relief business to day in our country has so degenerated that we are fostering that spirit of apathy, indifference, indolence, and irresponsibility until we are threatening to destroy the morale and wipe out the character of a great and free people.

The only way we can ever stop our inordinate relief spending, is to compel the local communities to match the federal government dollar for dollar, and then the people who administer relief in those communities will realize that it is their own money. Unfortunately in this country during the past four years there has grown up a feeling that the government of the United States is here in Washington, when it is not at all. It is out at Oshkosh, Oscaloosa, Kokomo, and Ossawattamie, and every crossroad and hamlet of the United States. When, oh, when, will our people realize that the government is not here but out there; **that they themselves are it;** and that **no government can ever give to its citizens anything that it does not take from them?**

Those who have been the recipients of this bountiful outpouring of the people's money **will in the end be called upon to foot the bill which this benevolent, patronizing paternalism has shouldered upon them in their own ignorance.**

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We See by the Papers

Deserves Place Among Leaders

From the Boston City News:

"Why is it that the trustees of our public libraries accept the books praising the gory and savage misdeeds of our modern dictators to the skies and then refuse to allow one copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE into our tax supported libraries?

"The publication called SOCIAL JUSTICE should be accepted by our library trustees at once. If our trustees are not taking instructions from someone they will satisfy the continual requests for SOCIAL JUSTICE NOW.

"We extend our sympathies to the publishers of this periodical that now has over 600,000 readers and we also hope that the trustees see the 'light' by accepting SOCIAL JUSTICE as one of the leading modern newspapers that is supported by non advertisers."

Sees a Limit To Strikers' Rights

From the Wall Street Journal:

"In sharp contrast to his action in the case of the General Motors sit-down strike were Governor Murphy's dealings with the strike of electric utility workers in the Saginaw Valley district. Nor is the reason far to seek. The Saginaw Valley strike dangerously approached — at least in its consequences—the thing that is known as the 'general strike.'

"The general strike is admittedly a revolutionary action. It is frequently undertaken with definite revolutionary purpose, but, purpose or no purpose, it is tantamount to a paralyzing of the normal life of the community, entailing grave dangers to health and safety, and, therefore, it is not admissible as a weapon in labor disputes.

"The right of labor to strike is axiomatic. It is equally axiomatic that the right does not extend to the calling of a general strike."

Social Justice Rector Settles Memphis Strike

(Special to Social Justice)

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The Reverend Alfred Loaring-Clark, rector of an Episcopal church on the outskirts of a fashionable suburb of Memphis, has been the negotiator of two local strike settlements in as many days.

Loaring-Clark
—Wide World photo.

The church, the clergyman contends, has a moral obligation "to denounce and attempt to correct obvious injustices."

"Furthermore," the rector adds, "where in society there is strife and bitterness, the task of the church is to attempt to reconcile man with man."

A Committee of Social Justice, headed by the Rev. Mr. Loaring-Clark, stepped into the Memphis industrial scene after a month marked by strike disorder. As a result of its efforts a 30-day strike at the Kuhn Mfg. Co. was settled on April 15 and a prolonged strike at the Nona-Lee Dress Co. ended on April 16.

"Krum Elbow" Or "Crooks' Delight"

From the Chicago Daily News:

"What has become of the Rev. Stanley High and the Good Neighbor League? Their services are badly needed in the region of Hyde Park on the Hudson river.

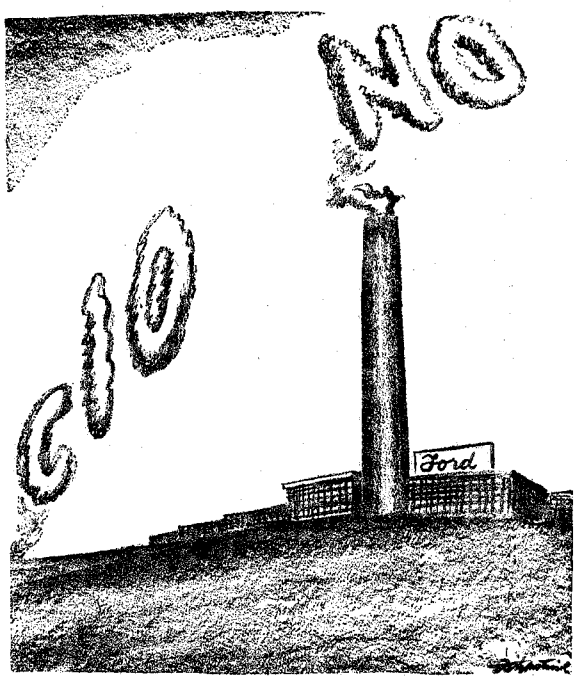
"For it seems that, when Franklin D. Roosevelt converted his mother's estate at Hyde Park into a summer White House, he announced that it would be known as Krum Elbow. His suave assumption of proprietorship in the quaint name immediately brought challenge. From the opposite bank of the river—the left bank, to be exact—came emphatic protest. Howland Spencer, one of the landed gentry of the region, roundly declared that Franklin D. Roosevelt was trespassing on his nomenclatural rights. Krum Elbow, he asserted, had been for 200 years the name of the Spencer estate.

"But Franklin D. Rosevelt would not surrender. His motto is 'I want what I want when I want it.' He wanted the name Krum Elbow. Even when his mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, abandoned his cause by asserting that Krum Elbow, as long as she could remember, had been the name applied to the opposite bank of the river—the Spencer bank—he refused to concede anything. This stubborn insistence on his right to infringe upon the sentimental inheritance of his neighbor created much talk along the Hudson, and drove Howland Spencer to exasperated comment.

"What other recourse had Mr. Spencer? It had never occurred to him to copyright the name of his estate. But back in the years before the Roosevelt family acquired the Hyde Park acres they had been owned by a man named Crooks, and had been known in the neighborhood as Crooks' Delight. Mr. Spencer suggested that if the president wanted for his place a quaint name, with a romantic flavor, he might revert to that earlier designation."

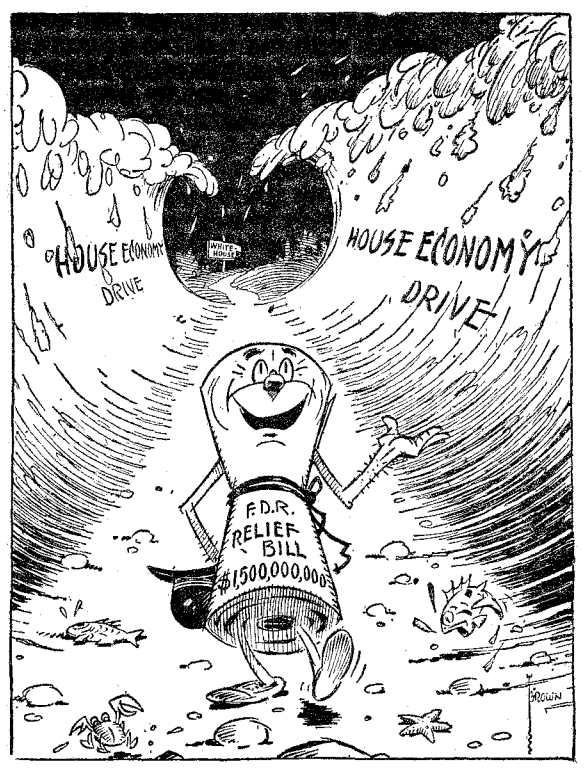
CARTOONS OF THE NEWS WEEK

"Mars' Boarding House!"
—From the Los Angeles Times.



"Preliminary Signals"
—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Problem Family"
—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer.



"Another Accommodating Sea"
—Brown in the New York Tribune.

Power Given President Assures One-Man Rule

Boake Carter In Philadelphia Ledger

"The news editor of the United States News received a simple query from a reader the other day: 'What are the principal powers of the president of the United States?' He assigned a reporter to gather the material. 'It shouldn't be so hard to get,' said the editor.

"The reporter set out. He found no list at the White House. He went from department to department and found no answer. Not a soul in Washington, it seems, had a complete list of the president's powers, the new of the last four years combined with the old.

"'It would take a lawyer three years to compile such a list,' said one government expert.

"The United States News decided to start the job itself.

"In the issue of May 10 that newspaper reveals the first of its findings. They contain some of the most startling facts ever recorded, and any citizen who is interested in his government and the form of government left to him by his forbears, as all good citizens should be as a matter of natural course, should read this expose, compilation or whatever you want to call it.

"It reveals that we are nearer to a one-man, personal government in the short span of 159 years, than the founding fathers or any one else who favors a republic, or democratic form of government as opposed to dictatorship or kingship, could possibly have dreamed.

"Literally hundreds upon hundreds of acts, many of them virtually unknown, grant broad presidential powers under such guises as 'in his discretion,' 'with the approval of,' 'if it shall be determined by,' 'subject to his discretion,' 'if the president finds,' 'as the president may designate,' 'in his opinion,' 'under the direction of,' 'finds it necessary,' 'president shall require,' 'as may be authorized by,' 'as the president may specify,' 'as he may determine,' 'subject to review by,' 'as he may delegate,' 'as he may deem necessary,' 'as he may deem just and equitable.'

"When it comes to appropriations, consider this astonishing fact:

"In 143 years, from 1789 to March 4, 1933, the congress gave the presidential office power of discretion to spend $1,687,112,500.

"From March 4, 1933, in a period of slightly more than four years, congress gave the presidential office power of discretion to spend $14,385,276,630. **In four years one president has been given a blank check to spend eight times as much as 30 United States presidents spent in 143 years.**

"Whether we like it or not, irrespective of whether we howl, denounce, decry, deny and sneer that such is the bunk, the facts are down in black and white.

Tells Success of Co-operative Living Colony

Writing in the June issue of **The Christian Front,** a Canadian priest, Father Sullivan, describes the success of the co-operative living colony founded by another Canadian priest, Father McGoey. The colony, Mt. St. Francis, is located at King, Ont.

"Mt. St. Francis," writes Father Sullivan, "is an experiment in co-operative living. It began with the co-operation of the ecclesiastical and municipal authorities. As the diocese had no land fund with which to start the settlement, Father McGoey went to the city council with the proposal that each family he took to the country should continue to receive its relief allowance for two years. That sum would be sufficient to support the colonists during their year of training.

"The men spent their first year working the original farm as a co-operative enterprise, each taking his turn . . . fitting mind and body for the new work. The wives were taught to sew, can, budget their income to feed a family of five or six with new-found appetites. The first year was a trying one for many. Yet in all **only two families out of 43 have returned to the city.**

"There is no colonist to whom Mt. St. Francis has not meant a fuller life. The fact that several colonists have refused an opportunity to return to old jobs in the city is an indication that life on the land in a co-operative colony offers attractions with which neither the crowded city slums nor the isolated life of the average individual farmer can compete."

Priest Disguised As Communist Peps Up Meeting

From the Milwaukee Journal:

"When the Rev. Joseph V. Cieciorka, assistant pastor of St. Mary Magdalene's Catholic church, decided to pose as a Communist heckler at a Holy Name rally at St. Sebastian's school hall his fun almost caused a riot.

"Father Cieciorka, disguised to hide his identity, arose to object to statements made by Gregory Schulte, chairman of the meeting, who was speaking against Communism. There were boos and hisses for the priest-objector as he answered Schulte's remarks with radical arguments and made challenging statements of his own. Over the protests of many in the audience, he gained the platform and continued his tirade from there.

"Angry men in the audience were about to summon a squad car to take charge of the heckler when Father Cieciorka made himself known—said that his heckling had been undertaken to increase interest in the anti-Communist speech —and joined in the merriment which greeted his revelation."

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Prophecy? Plot? .....or Pr

"Gabriel Over White House," a 1933 Novel, Is Amazing Record of Next Decade: Forecast Court Change

Alongside the realities of "Gabriel Over the White House," the fabulous "Protocols of Zion" fade into figments of the wildest imagination. The "Jewish plot to enslave the world" is something frightened persons whisper about in extreme confidence—the exploits of this "suppressed novel" are fulfilled prophecy.

A 1933 novel — subject of a motion picture of the same title and now reported "out of print" by its publishers—"Gabriel Over the White House" was simply another bit of fictional fantasy when it appeared, co-incident with the induction of the New Deal administration.

But the startlingly prophetic nature of the story, in the light of ensuing events, lifts an obscure novel into the realms of unusual fiction.

How came an anonymous book — published in 1933 and obviously written still earlier — to parallel events of a subsequent decade in such amazing fashion?

A few of these events are the president's plan to pack the membership of the Supreme Court from nine members to 15.

Harrison Bill for the federal control of education.

Regional Power Plan similar to the T. V. A.

Floatation of Baby Bonds.

***Strangling* of Congress by keeping it inactive.**

Sit-down movement as a lever of pressure.

Nationalization of Gold.

***Control of public opinion* by radio and propaganda machine.**

Dissolution of all state legislatures by federal relief and patronage pressure.

Confiscation of all railroads through the R. F. C.

Formation of a Pan-American Customs Union.

Authorship Kept Mysterious Secret

Who is the unknown author?

Some sources credit "a former secretary of Lloyd George."

Was his prophecy a happy accident —a sort of H. G. Wellsian "guess" about events in a world to come?

Was it the unofficial announcement of a program which the administration then coming into being had secretly planned and intended ultimately to carry out?

Or, still more sinister, was it a program plotted for the future of America by some unidentified "master of destiny," which so impressed New Deal minds that they took it for a code book and set about to carry it out?

There is a report that the manuscript for the book, and the film version made from it, were submitted to the White House and approved with a few clerical "corrections."

The publishers said of the book:

"You have read in 'Revelry' and 'Washington Merry-Go-Round' of the fools and scoundrels who rule us. 'Gabriel Over the White House' paints the other side of the picture and reveals the unhappy and **not unattainable possibility of today's United States once more strong and free and prosperous under the government of a man who dares to be true.**"

In this anonymously authored book, the President of the United States —called "Major 'Jud' Hammond"— meets with a terrible accident which affects his brain. As a result, he believes his actions to be inspired by the Messenger Gabriel. The narrative is related ostensibly by "Beekman," a confidential secretary to the president. In conversation with "Pendie," a woman secretary, he explains the occasion for the book's odd title. Pendie is speaking:

"You and I have suggested that Hammond is really two men, and it seems like madness on my part, but there have been times when I was vaguely aware of a third being. Sometimes when the President is dictating, he seems to be at a loss at a certain point. Several times this has happened and always I have noticed the same little trick of manner. He lifts his head and bends it sidewise, for all the world as if he were listening. It lasts only a few seconds and then he goes on with complete sureness of touch. Occasionally when I have brought him back work to check he has said to me: 'Surely I never said that.' Then would come that curious little jerk of the head, and he would read the passage again and say: 'Oh yes, of course!'

"I looked at Pendie in astonishment as she continued:

"'I know it sounds silly but is it altogether too fanciful that God should have sent Gabriel to do for Hammond what He did for Daniel—'

"'Gabriel?' I repeated vaguely. 'I thought Gabriel was a Messenger of Wrath.'

"'Only to the Jews,' Pendie replied. 'To the Persians he was the Angel of Revelations, and in Mohammedan religious history and in Medieval Romance he is always employed to carry the messages of man to heaven, or to bring the messages of God to man.'

"'What a comic idea,' I murmured. 'Gabriel over the White House!'"

President Always Says Right Thing

Excerpts from the anonymous book give the unnamed author's picture of his fictional president:

Page 16—From the youngest stenographer to the oldest messenger about the White House offices, the "Major" was adored.

Serving Hammond was a joy primarily because of his friendliness, his complete absence of conceit, his naive pleasure at the simplest tribute the bigness of the man and his rollicking sense of fun. His speeches were marvelous. **He said all the right things in a way which I felt to be akin to genius.** But then on his return to the office, he would say to me:

"Well, 'Beek,' we put it over again. They took it hook, line and sinker.

Government Issues 'Ba Seizes All the Natio

Page 138 : One first action of th new government was to float a $5 billion internal loan cleverly timed t capitalize on the enthusiasm of th people. The issue of the loan wa well received.

The president publicly declare that it was his belief that these bond would be "redeemed, eagerly, thankfully, by an ever-grateful posterity." Thereafter, the loan was popularly referred to as "Posterity Bonds."

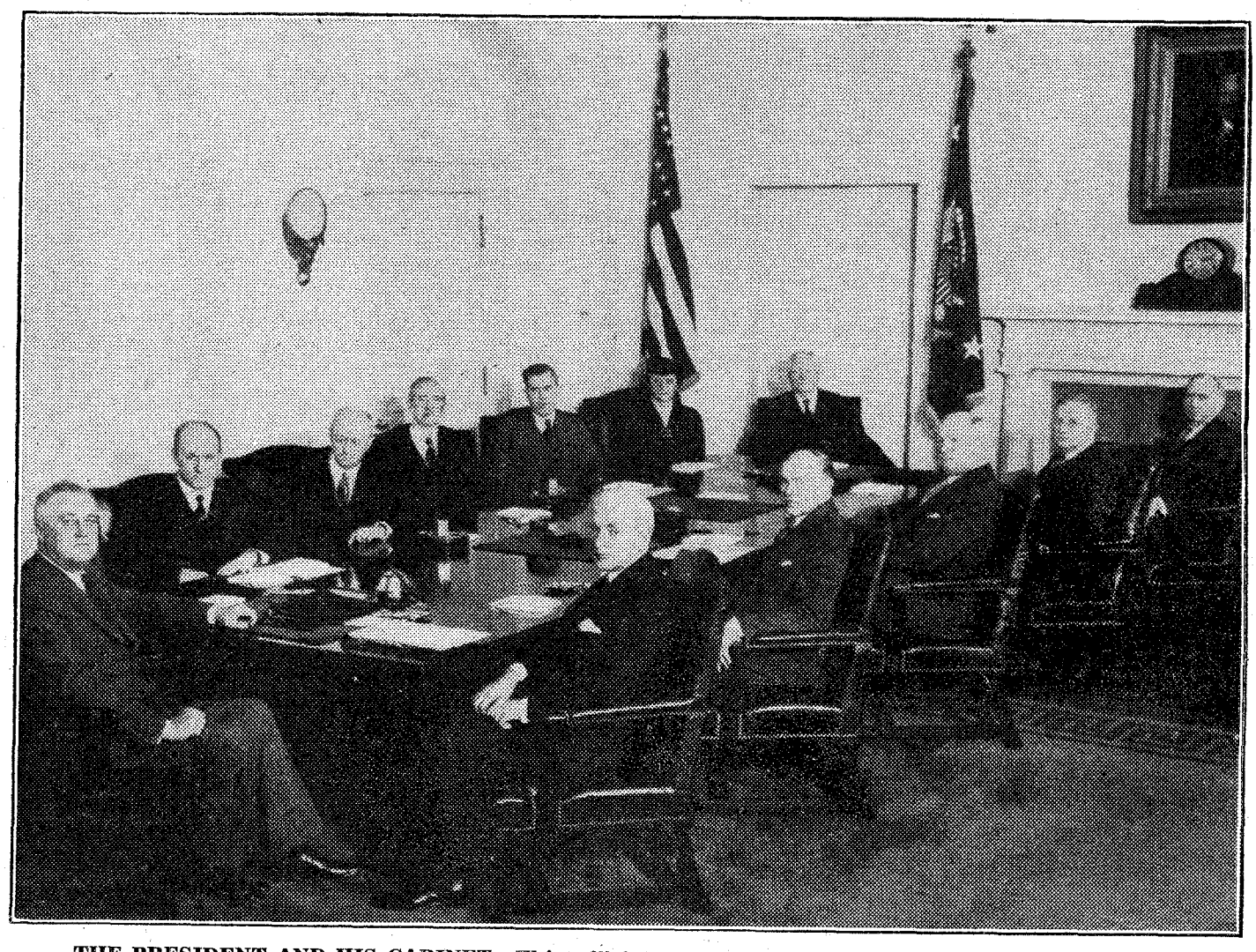
Simultaneously, with this heav borrowing, two important Treasur orders were issued to prevent hoard ing of capital and the dislocation o currency. Notice was given that gol bonds and their equivalent (gold would be gradually withdrawn and n new issues made. A further orde made it clear that in no circum stances would gold or gold bonds b redeemed after nationalization.

Is This the New $30-Billion Loan?

Page 139: The time was now rip for the larger scheme. The Treasur printed a new series of paper mone in various denominations while th Federal Reserve System began retir

If they'd even the feeblest glimmer ings of logic, they'd have hooted t off the floor. God bless democracy It enables you and me to get awa with murder without undue menta strain, despite our complete ignoranc of what we're talking about."

Page 19: "The president's subse quent election was hailed throughou



THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET—This official photograph of the New Deal cabinet at its first meeting shows the setting in which the real life officials of the administration deal with events that strikingly parallel the fictional episodes of "Gabriel Over the White House." *Wide World Service photograph.*

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gram?

Bonds Gold!

its notes. No attempt was made give this new currency a gold back-. It was "just paper," but behind e paper was the whole wealth and ources of the United States.

hese red and blue bills speedily came legal tender at all banks, ops and offices in view of the Treas-y's refusal to redeem them in gold.

In planning these unusual meas-es, the president had not failed to ticipate an attack upon them in the deral courts. But here again, **the esident was shrewdly forearmed by thority from Congress to increase e size of the Supreme Court from ne to 15.** He promptly appointed justices who, he first made sure, uld support his policies. The two eral members of the bench were eady on his side. Thus on the first st case—the huge bond issue—the urt by an 8-to-7 division invoked e "rule of reason" to sustain the w administration. Critics cried that e president had "packed the court" his own purpose, and so he had. **t the fact remained that hence-th his dictatorship was not be ded by the judiciary.**

e United States with remarkable monstrations of popular approval. s speeches were fine and anyone o could talk like that was obvious-in the opinion of the man in the eet ,a man who, given the chance, uld do great things."

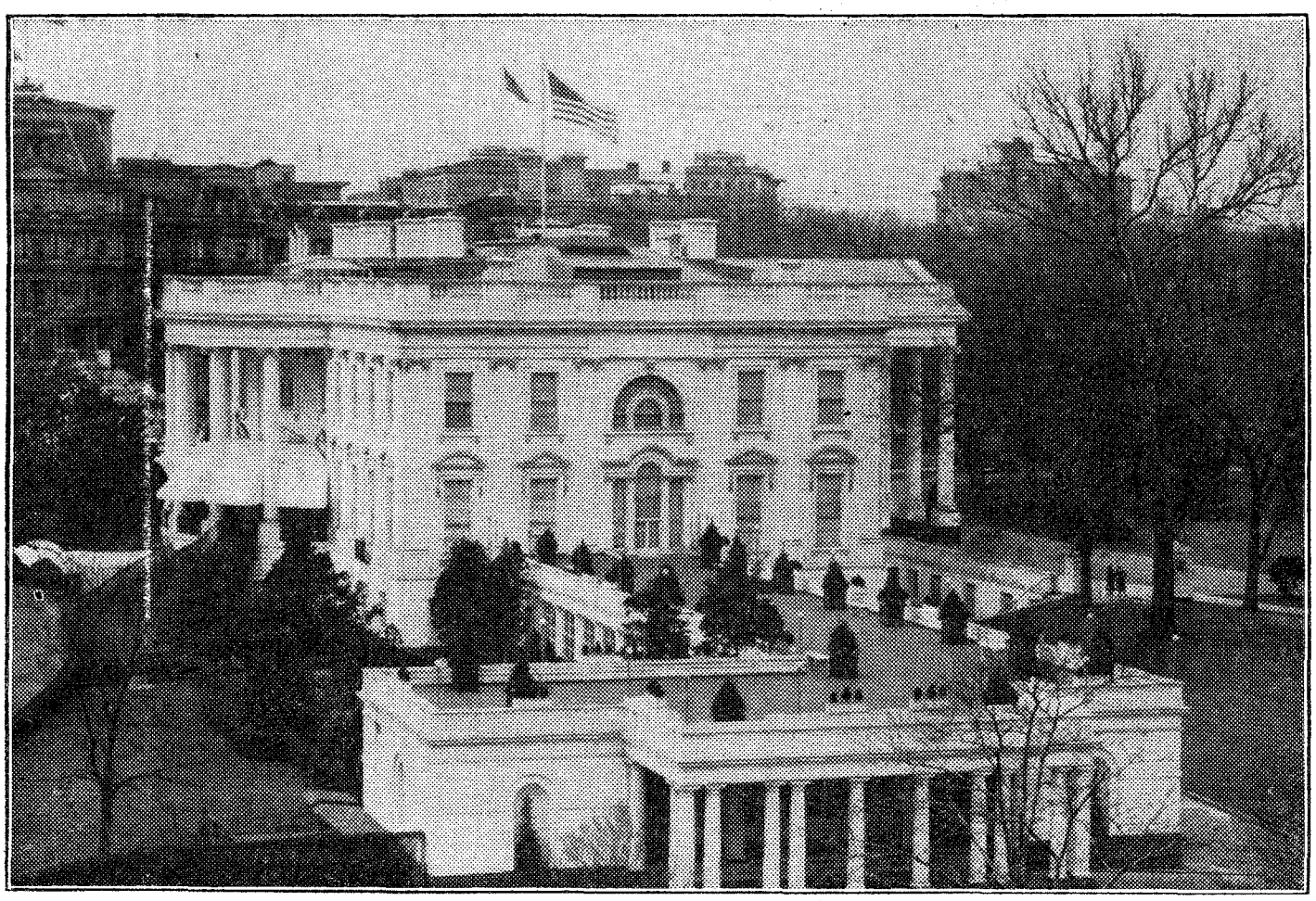
Page 25: For a fortnight the pres-nt would seclude himself (on va-ions) despite the gravity of na-nal affairs, growing more critical h day, as the people read with hering anger and sulky contempt the inaction of the executive gov-ment and the wrangles and futili-s of Congress.

esident Hammond lls the Cabinet

Page 38: The president's first ord-after the brain shock was to order medley of covenants, pacts, and tocols of almost every nation, but own; surveys of the discredited gue of Nations and the Bank of ernational Settlements; in addi-he requested all departmental re-ts and estimates on food supplies, agricultural depression, rural trification and T.V.A. power pro-ms, federal relief to the unemploy-He asked also for the Professor's ndalous attack on the Supreme rt for sustaining important tax tariff changes.

age 41: On Sunday night the ntry went to bed on the idea that president, cloistered in his pri-e home on Sixteenth Street, was an ill man, perhaps a perma-t invalid. On Monday morning, woke to find its president back in White House and once more ac-ly at the head of the government.

age 43: The cabinet meeting: The asy embarrassed quietness which



THE WHITE HOUSE—Next to the national Capitol itself the high spot of Washington interest. It is the official residence, and executive office, of the president. *Photo by Ewing Galloway*

followed was broken by the president:

"Gentlemen, I think you know my wishes. My illness has caused me to lose touch with recent developments in both domestic and foreign fields. It would help me, and help all of us, to maintain a better sense of proportion if we had a resume, not so much of immediate events, as of the position in general . . . . After which you will perhaps be good enough to state, in greater detail, matters that lie within the province of your respective departments."

Paints Despairing Picture of World

It was a grim and sorry recital. One secretary after another filled in the dark panorama:

The world outside the United States seemed to be moving toward complete and final chaos. The prosperity and glory that was Europe, by imperceptible stages, and without any violent cataclysm, was slowly fading and decaying.

The South American republics, in which so many hundreds of millions of good United States dollars had been sunk, had almost reached dissolution. **In the East a long-drawn-out guerilla conflict between Japan and Russia had long since turned China into a desert of misery.**

International trade had virtually ceased.

Page 45: Congress seemed to have only one idea of dealing with unemployment and that was **to vote larger and larger sums to the states for local relief.** Here and there the fiction was still maintained that this great outpouring of federal funds was not that fearsome thing called a dole but the country at large, taxed almost to the breaking point, had long ago stoically accepted it.

Disaster had already overtaken some of the weaker states and in Europe their sullen, half-starved and Communistic populations represented a potential danger which at any moment might break into open conflagration. This condition served as an excuse, if not a justification, for the maintenance of naval and military forces almost as large as those at the close of the World war.

For reasons identical with those of other nations, the export trade of the United States had been destroyed, devastating employment in the industrial centers.

Sit-Down Called "Squat" in 1933

Out of such sour soil had recently sprouted a new and weedy growth called the "squatting movement." Because many of the states were lax or corrupt in distributing the relief funds they received from the federal government, thousands upon thousands of out-of-work men had openly rebelled at the hand-out system. Taking a leaf from the history of the early '30s, they began to mass outside the large cities and then to march in orderly array into public parks and plazas. There they squatted, after demanding food and shelter from the civil authorities. Most of them were unmarried and many of them carried firearms. Short of a pitched battle in the center of cities, it was impossible to move them and where the authorities had refused to supply food, the encampments simply waited until nightfall and then brazenly pillaged stores and markets.

One Congressional group proposed buying them off with a cash allowance. A second wanted to call out the army to annihilate them. A third talked about colonizing them in the Philipines. A fourth wanted to surrender the entire government to them. Such indecisions at Washington on the most threatening issue of the moment had earned for the federal government and Congress in particular the unqualified contempt of the country.

Predict Press 'Crackdown'

It was suggested (Page 83) that the president see the big publishers and, if an appeal for fair criticism proved of no avail, threaten them with a punitive tax on newsprint and advertising space. The president dismissed the proposal.

"I don't use threats," he said. "Action has already been taken by the public. The press condemned my gangster picture and the people crowded the cinemas. It refuses to print my speeches and urges a public boycott, and millions crowd around every television set. **From now on the press will stick to its proper function of covering the news!** When it comes to influencing public opinion, I'll do that with sight and sound."

(Editor's Note: Visiting editors coming away from recent White House conferences report the executive thinks well of "straight news men," but resents interpreters and commentators, who look behind the news. The editors predict a crack-down on the press.)

Mysterious Detroiter Leads Unemployed

The cabinet meeting dragged on. Speaker succeeded speaker, but the keynote of each was a weary and hopeless perplexity . . . .

As in Congress, so it was in the Cabinet—a marked and almost evenly divided opinion on the question of whether the army should be used against the masses of unemployed.

The Secretary of War is forced to resign.

Page 52: The knowledge that the President had refused to use armed force against the squatters intensified an already dangerous situation.

Out of the shadows of national unrest and discontent had emerged a strange new figure destined to unify the unemployed. His name was Otto Kuhl. A former superintendent in a Detroit automobile factory with excellent war record as top sergeant, a crude but dynamic speaker, he was now going about the country exhorting those out of work to stand together, to mass upon the cities, to demand their due of food and shelter. He preached a gospel of peace and order, but behind his words was a threat. He had become a leader of the squatting movement.

Page 54: Public attention was temporarily diverted from the squatter problem by the presdient's altercation with Congress on what later became known as the "tin can tax." From this episode can be dated the actual beginning of the president's new popularity with the great mass

(Continued on Page 10)

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Roosevelt to Demand $30-Billion of Congress

(Continued from page 1)

tax bill in our nation's history, the citizens will be obligated to pay out $2 for every $1 now being handed over to the government.

An Impossible Situation

This is an impossible situation for many reasons. Among them are:

1. Approximately $90-million in tax-exempt bonds will have been called into being.

2. At least 90 per cent of our tax payers will be unable to meet the new levies, thereby forcing the payment of such to be met by the 10 per cent. This 10 per cent sector of tax payers cannot carry the burden for more than two years.

3. Congress will have surrendered its last vestige of control over the purse strings of the nation while a financial dictator will have risen in our midst.

4. A credit inflation measurable by no former standards will have been foisted upon the nation.

5. The cost of food, clothing and shelter will rise to unprecedented heights.

6. America will be committed to the radical definition of money that "it is a receipt for debt."

7. Instead of Congress issuing the money for the conduct of necessary public works, the Federal Reserve Banks will be fortified in their position of coining and regulating the money of the nation.

8. The revenue obtained from the Social Security tax must be used to pay interest to the bankers.

Promised Chats Fall Into Silence

SOCIAL JUSTICE unhesitatingly supports a program of conducting necessary public works. Nevertheless, it is adamantly opposed to the president becoming a financial dictator and to the impractical program of borrowing fictitious money from Federal Reserve bankers at interest to complete this program.

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

reaction against New Deal leadership.

The thundering herd (a term now applied to the Democratic House majority because of its vast numbers and its distinctly bovine tendencies) went on a stampede—at first it was dignified by the term revolt.

The House agreed not to save the people a half billion dollars — there was no great difficulty over that issue, in spite of the fact that ALL the New Dealers had been so notoriously economy-bent, up until the very moment when some little saving could conveniently have been initiated.

Just to prove that they were economy-bent, nevertheless, a large bloc of New Dealers decided to lop off $2,000 from Harry Hopkins' modest $12,000 per year salary. They joined the Republicans to vote an amendment to that effect.

Then they amended the appropriation bill to ear-mark $505-millions for specific relief, soil-erosion and flood-control.

The president's hands were tied in the spending of one-third of the over-weighted appropriation. That meant that Harry Hopkins and the "racketeers," whom Mr. Woodrum mentioned, couldn't jockey all the relief money here and there on a moment's notice as the political needs of the New Deal dictated.

* * *

There was woe and consternation at "the other end of the Avenue."

The cowboys were called into conference and the riot act was read to them for letting "the thundering herd" stampede.

Cowboy Rayburn, chief herder of the New Deal congressional flock, was dispatched to find the "crazy critter" that led the stampede.

Whether or not he was the skittish one that mistook the clamor of Woodrum's slapstick for genuine thunder, Congressman Beiter of New York was called in to be soothed and pacified.

What was done in the corral will never be known, but Beiter came back to the herd. He relinquished his drive to earmark funds for WPA. He had been completely normalized.

Then the cowboys went to work. The herd was lashed with record roll calls reconsidering the votes to cut Hopkins' salary and to earmark $505-millions.

The members were made TO GO ON PUBLIC RECORD so that the party machines back home could get busy against the members who were "disloyal" to the party.

The result was that Mr. Hopkins' salary was restored in full, and Mr. Roosevelt got everything he wanted without a single earmarked dollar.

The stampede ended with the overwhelming vote of 323 to 44 to give the president and the Woodrum-branded "racketeers" just what they wanted.

The "thundering herd" is back in the corral; the circus is over.

* * *

We are aware that in depicting these almost indescribable antics of the House that we have mixed our metaphors —we frankly do not know whether Congress put on a circus, a stampede or what. No one can be sure on that point—and metaphors always limp more or less anyway.

1933 Novel Gave Whole Story of Next Decade

(Continued from Page 9)

of citizens. **Constitutionally, it marked the real transfer of the federal taxing power from the capitol to the White House.**

President's Film Popular with Mob

Page 74: Following a massacre of squatters by gangsters, the President's private funds provide the money for a film defending the squatters. Every conceivable artifice in the film industry is used to accentuate the viciousness of the gangsters. A box-office success, it did not cost the President a cent.

Page 75. No one guessed that the President was behind it, of course, but indignant Senators and Congressmen as well as private persons loudly denounced it as an incitement to public disorder. The White House mail was full of demands for its suppression.

The press was quick to see and state that not only was it spurious patriotism, but that its apparent moral was calculated to give an impetus to the squatting movement with all the resultant dangers to life and property. Nevertheless the public flocked to see it in ever-increasing numbers.

Page 77: That the President had large but apparently unrelated plans for making over the externals of the federal government became clear when he sent a special message to Congress early in June. In it he revived an almost-forgotten proposal to create a **Department of Education,** the true character of which was not to be revealed until later. His argument was excellent: Since the Treasury was supplying nearly half the money for the nation's primary schools, it was only right and proper that supervision of this federal function should be elevated to the dignity of the Cabinet.

The real purpose of the Department of Education was to become, in short order, a highly-geared machine of public information, keeping every citizen "educated" as to his government's activities in Washington. Simultaneously, it became clear that the function of this agency was to transcend any narrow **interpretation of education and to take as its field of action the entire adult population of the country.**

Executive Works His Will on Congress

Once the President summoned Senate and House leaders to his office, impressed upon them the necessity for swift action and his determination **to hold Congress in session until his will was worked.** Interested lobbies which had long favored the suggested reforms swung into militant action at the Capitol. One by one the necessary bills, so harmless on their face, were ground out of the legislative machine. On signing the last measure, the President, in effect, slammed the White House door once more in the face of Congress.

Page 80: Television comes. Peale (Education Minister) sweeps the country with a set selling less than $100. Beekman muses on the change in the President. His violent and almost uncontrollable temper at what appeared to be trivial matter, **his apparent blindness to the growing menace of civil disorder.**

Page 83: The President's first television broadcast painted an unemotional and accurate picture of the state of affairs in the world at large: how the whole economic system was threatened with collapse: how the political systems of great countries in both the old world and the new were in the melting pot; how statesmen and financiers were wrangling over gold, trade barriers and armaments, while common men were starving.

One sentence in the first address caused a howl of rage from financiers and politicians: "I realize that millions of Americans facing starvation have lost hope and faith and belief in their own institutions as well as in the men in high places who have let them come to pass."

Uses Television To Win People

The newspapers darkly hinted at impeachment on the ground that the President's utterances showed that he was "false to the oath he had sworn to uphold the Constitution."

The next two television talks were indictments of the American political system. In simple straightforward phrases, the President stated some of the reasons why Congress was ineffective; stressed the difficulties created by reactionary State Legislatures, over which Congress had no direct authority; and condemned the system of elective officers, which put a premium on corruption and encouraged incompetency .

In his third talk, he drew a grim and shameful picture of the mismanagement of the funds Congress had voted for public works in the states. He promised that this newly authorized "minister" to each state would soon correct this "rotten condition."

Page 115: Having encouraged the march of the unemployed on Washington, the President after a conference with Kuhl arms the men with badges and authority. Three and four met each member of Congress at his home address and escorted them to the Capitol, a plan of passive terrorism that reduced the members to physical and nervous wrecks.

Page 126: **The President demands a dictatorship. Congress is ordered to adjourn.**

Page 144: The CCC having been created previously, several such agencies are merged into the National Reconstruction Corps.

Page 150: The railroads were unable to meet their loans and the government took them over, through the R. F. C. (Reconstruction Finance Corp.), which was merged with the Treasury Department.

The St. Lawrence Valley project went through, as well as the electrification of all farms, through the R. E. A. (Rural Electrification Agency).

A regional power plan, nation-wide in scope, was executed in New Mexico, Arizona, and other states similar to the T. V. A.

Page 152: All State legislatures are dissolved and powers taken over by the president's representative.

All police throughout the nation are federalized into G. Men.

There is the ultimate abolition of all states' rights.

Does This Explain Our Gold Buying?

The third part of this amazing book deals with foreign problems, which in their inference of things to come are even more startling than are the prophecies already fulfilled.

Page 220: The first concrete act of the president was the establishment of a Pan-American Customs Union, and the agreements between these countries called for the abolition of tariffs on certain classes of goods.

Page 223: The president demands a World Council in London to consider war debts, armaments, and international trade, which he attends.

Page 223: **The President announces to the world that outstanding war debts owing to the United States would be cancelled,** subject to the nations signing the protocol of disarmament and agreement of a world battleship police force to be stationed near London. The President states that if the other powers were willing to co-operate, **the United States as a contribution to world recovery would transfer all its huge gold reserves to the International Bank of Settlement.**

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Europe Evades Another War Trap

Spain's Sparks Again Kept From Starting Blaze

By Justin Soval

The irresponsible (or instructed) Spanish Communist airplane which bombed the German battleship, Deutschland, might well have turned Europe over night into a flaming cauldron of war.

That it did not do so is beyond the comprehension of the average American just as the cause of universal war, whenever it does come, will be beyond his comprehension. I spite of the obtuseness of the American mind, however, it is imperative to point out from time to time the stupidities of the present European dead-lock, and its meaning in terms of immediate war peril to the blandly neutral United States.

Had Europe gone to war last week, it would have been to decide, by the logic of armed brutality, the comparative merits of Fascism and Communism.

Both Systems Foes of Freedom

Both systems are reactionary, if not archaic, in that they both impose on the individual the rigid pattern of absolutism. One is as far from liberal, free and progressive government as is the other.

Of the two, Communism is the more irrational and insincere. Fascism openly professes the use of unlimited power to re-establish order (which it must be admitted is sadly needed throughout the world) and to make capitalism work by instituting the state as a virtual corporation, with ownership dispersed through the citizenry, but with authority and management strictly reserved at the top.

For the people who cannot thrive as free men, the discipline and orderly, straightforward authoritarianism of Fascism promises to preserve the material advancement which peoples were able to achieve in a happier and easier era.

Communism Tricks Its Followers

Communism, on the contrary, in theory and in practice, is a self-liquidating stupidity. In its appeal to the world's masses (which, of course, has been proven insincere) it defies the economy of creation by purporting to make all men equal.

It violates the very laws of human nature, which urge men to rise superior to their surrounding through the eternal promise of self emancipation—that means the right to own and hold what ingenuity, labor, sacrifice and intelligence has created.

Communism, in so far as it removes the right of private ownership and proprietorship, thwarts that in man which the Creator intended to be the dynamic force to raise man and to maintain him above his environment.

Competent and honest observers, who have traveled through Soviet Russia and who have been resourceful enough to peer through and beyond the organized deception of the Intourist Travel "service," have reported the futilities of the proletarians in their effort to be "equal" under the guidance of the most flagrantly bureaucratic regime ever known to history.

Profit Before Food Order in Russia

People by the millions, in Russia today, are undernourished or starving, not because the broad expanse of Russia is less productive than it was under the czars, but because the people are forced to produce grain and foodstuffs of all kinds first for the foreign markets.

The bureaucrats of the Communist party must have the credits from export trade to enlarge and equip the great red "peace" army; they must build their "proletarian" palaces and secure their workers' luxuries before the people who till the soil and harvest the crops may take their portion, **even for subsistence.**

The self-immolating trade policies of the United States, under the New Deal, have vacated such large and profitable world markets for Russian agriculture, that there is yearly so little of the products of the earth left that the "equalized" Russian finds his "equality" in the lower levels of socially destructive malnutrition.

Spain Now Frontier For Communism

The struggle in Spain, which for over two centuries has been one of the most disorganized and backward nations of Europe, is being waged to decide for or against the Russian system of equalization by leveling the peoples down to the place of the lowest—or liquidating them.

Should the Spanish war spread like a deathly contagion through Europe and the rest of the world, it would be to determine whether or not the blight of Communism should be extended to every other area of the world.

What folly it would be for citizens of free America—where even yet the laboring man, if he will, **can live on a plane far above his fellows in any other land**—to take sides, even sentimentally, in the present localized brawl (or in the gigantic European struggle which promises to flare forth at the touch of some Spanish spark)—when the issue will necessarily be a choice between two systems of government and political economy far below and far behind even the present stricken state of free American capitalism.

America Can Solve Own Problem

The abuses and the errors of the American system can and should be reformed and corrected in an American way — that is, in a way that will preserve the liberty of the individual.

The resort to any European system —past or present—would be a long step backward. Why should Americans barter their freedom, which alone brings out the best in men (even though it also brings out, too often, the worst in them), for a system which has been accepted by other peoples only under the lash of extreme poverty?

This is still a land of inestimable wealth—in natural resources, in productive facilities, in man-power. That fact alone differentiates the American problem from the problems of any other nation on earth—and calls for an entirely different solution. What folly it would be for young and therefore wilful, America to step backward to any European system with the idea that in that direction lay the road to progress.

Yet the danger of our becoming entangled in a European orgy of slaughter—the causes and the potential results of which alike are meaningless to us — is brought to attention repeatedly.

The crisis precipitated by the Deutschland bombing revealed a new device whereby the United States can be plunged into the center of a devastating and fruitless European conflict.

How To Get Us Into War

Spurred on by the emotionalizing influence of impending disaster, Congressman J. J. O'Connell, from the enlightened state of Montana, was the inspirer of perhaps the most stupid thought on foreign policy which has ever emanated from the inferior House of Congress.

O'Connell led a small Congressional delegation to the State Department urging Secretary Hull to invoke the Neutrality Act against Germany and Italy as nations warring against Spain.

Mr. O'Connell evidently either doesn't know, or doesn't care, that such an action would be the most hostile and warlike act that any government could perpetrate against another.

The intervention of Germany and Italy in the affairs of revolution-torn Spain are only one phase of a widespread intervention on the part of all the major powers of Europe. The first to wage "undeclared war" in Spain was Russia—we have the authority of a high official of the Valencia Communist government who publicly stated that Russia has been aiding them "from the very start."

The fact of the matter is that European diplomacy has adopted the device of the "undeclared war" as a standard policy.

It would be nothing short of blundering stupidity for our state department to step into the devious ways of foreign diplomacy and **actually declare war for other nations.**

The peaceful and the pious in the United States have long been praying God to spare us from foreign military entanglements and from Communism.

Their new prayer should be: "Lord, save us from our Congressmen."

Plotters of Russia's Revolt Turn to Bankers for Support

(Continued from Page 1)

battleships were christened by one part of the European press as 'Rothschild dreadnaughts.'

Plotters Met On New York East Side

During the summer of 1916 a secret report was received by the Russian general headquarters from one of its agents in New York. This report dated Feb. 15, 1916, reads in part as follows:

"The Russian Revolutionary Party of America has evidently resumed its activities. As a consequence of it, momentous developments are expected to follow. The first confidential meeting which marked the beginning of a new era of violence took place on Monday evening, Feb. 14, 1916, in the East Side of New York City. It was attended by 62 delegates, 50 of whom were "veterans" of the revolution of 1905—the rest being newly admitted members .... **The proceedings of this first meeting were almost entirely devoted to the discussion of finding ways and means to start a great revolution in Russia as the 'most favorable moment for it is close at hand.'**

"The only serious problem was the financial question and whenever this was raised the assembly was immediately assured by some of the members that this question did not need to cause embarrassment as ample funds, if necessary, would be furnished by persons in sympathy with the movement of liberating the people of Russia. **In this connection the name of Jacob Schiff was repeatedly mentioned."**

Kin of Trotzky Met German Agents

In the fall of 1916 several conferences were held on Swedish territory, among other places in the town of Malmo, near the Danish frontier, between Herr Steinwachs, a secret German agent, and a group of Russian revolutionists.

Among them was a man named Kamaneff, whose name was found later on among the signatures at the bottom of the treaty of Brest-Litovak and who introduced himself as a confidential friend of both Lenin and Trotzky.

Kameneff was to enrich himself at any price and in the shortest of time. He was eager for action, because he realized that it was only through some upheaval or other that he would be enabled to lay his greedy hands on the Russian public exchequer.

Captain Rustenberg heard afterwards that when it came to the partition of the millions paid for the betrayal of Russia to the Bolsheviks, Kameneff was the man who got the lion's share.

Rosenfeld-Kameneff is said to be a brother-in-law of Leon Trotzky.

It is not a mere coincidence that at the notorious meeting held at Stockholm in 1916, between the former Russian Minister of the Interior Protopopoff and the German agents, that the German Foreign Office was represented by Mr. Warburg, whose two brothers were members of the international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, of which the late Jacob Schiff was a senior member.

Nor is it a mere coincidence that in the later stages of the Russian revolution we still find international finance hard at work engaged in further endeavors to break the last resistance of Russia against the onslaughts of the "Triple Alliance"—that is, of the Central Powers, revolutionary internationalism, and international finance itself.

America Sold Down River To International Bankers

At a convention of pre-eminent chemists held in Detroit recently, Francis P. Garvan, one of America's wealthiest men, declared that the United States government bonds, bearing interest for 50 years, were purchased by British financiers with money received from the sale to the United States of $4-billion worth of South African gold. He condemned the administration for purchasing the gold at an exorbitant price and then returning it to a hole in the ground at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Mr. Garvan's daily revenue approximated $7,200 before the depression. He is married into the fifth wealthiest family in America and belongs to the group of "economic royalists" so often assailed by the New Deal.

In his address he said:

"No wonder J. P. Morgan was the only private citizen in the world to be invited into the royal box at the coronation! No wonder our neutrality bill was passed entirely in accord with British houses, making it possible for England alone to buy our goods in time of war!

"Why does our government fail to take a census of foreign investments in America? **Because the British will not allow it.** We know that the control of British financiers over American industry is so great that the sale of American stocks in London can cause a 20 point drop on the New York Stock Exchange.

"We have been sold down the river and the power which the Founding Fathers once held in their own hands of issuing and regulating money, now rests in the hands of the Bank of England, the 'old lady of Threadneedle Street.'

It is interesting to discover men of this caliber upholding the principle that Congress should issue and regulate the money in the nation and that America should free herself financially from England in 1937 as she freed herself politically more than a century and a half ago.

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Farm Leaders Skeptical of Tariff Bill

Staff Correspondent Of
SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Next to the Supreme Court bill, the most unexpected move made by the president this year was his proposal for revised tariff schedules.

Coming as a complete surprise to even the most informed members of Congress, the proposal asks an amendment to the "administrative provisions" of the Tariff Act of 1930. The bill would eliminate executive authority to raise duties by 50 per cent and provides less stringent regulations for "markings" on imports.

It would permit, with certain specifications, the removal of the identity of the importing country on a number of products coming to our shores.

Some farm leaders are skeptical, others indignant. They say the purpose of the administration is to permit increases of imports — particularly agricultural. The hand of Secretary of State Hull is seen in the bill, since it would tend to further loosen trade restrictions on foreign shippers.

The net result, say farm spokesmen, would be an increase of foreign competition at the expense of the American farmer. Since the farmer already is bearing the heavy burden of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade policies, the new tariff proposals add insult to injury they say.

Farm opponents are prepared to meet the issue at hearings before the house ways and means committee by demanding excise taxes, high enough to protect American price levels, on products imported from abroad. Seven farm organizations, headed by the Farmers' Union and the National Grange, and supported by the American Federation of Labor, have joined in the fight.

Congress Puts Domestic Sugar Market First

A conflict started when a subcommittee of the House agricultural committee drastically amended a New Deal sugar bill to replace the expiring Jones-Costigan act. Sharp cuts were made in the amounts of refined sugar that Hawaii and Puerto Rico could bring into continental United States. Cuba's quota also was pared as the sub-committee provided for increased production here at home.

The bill finally wound up deadlocked in the main committee, to the great indignation of Secretaries Hull, Wallace and Ickes. They wanted the bill reported without changes so that the State Department's free trade policies might be maintained.

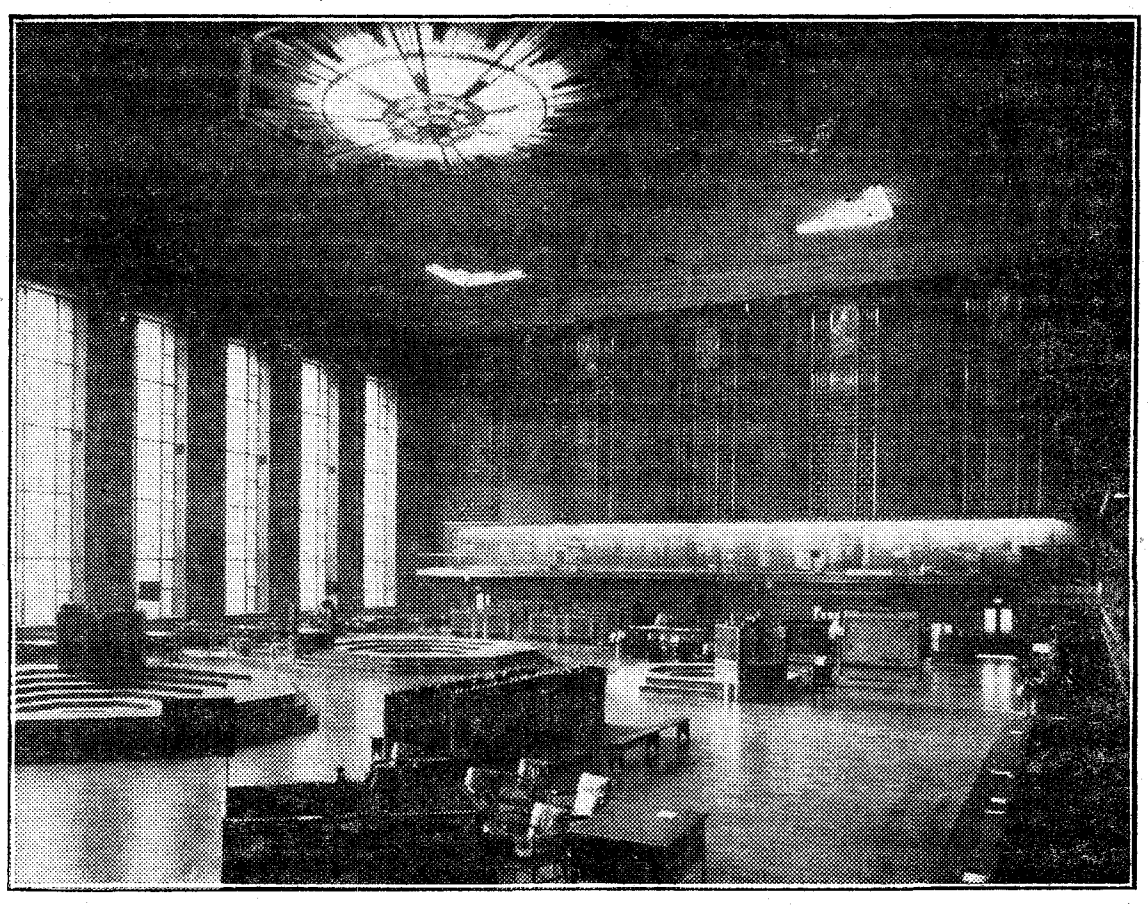
Recent statements by the three cabinet members — apparently calculated to frighten opposition in the Congress—did not produce the desired result.

Hull, Wallace, and Ickes made sharp attacks against provisions in the amended bill which, they said, discriminated against Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Cuba and nullified the effects of our trade policies.

That argument, however, was not nearly so strong, in the minds of congressmen, as the insistent pleas made by domestic sugar producers through their lobbyists.

The Florida sugar producers have repeatedly insisted that they want no benefit payments from the government, will permit of no reduction in their crops, and **want the chance to compete on equal footing with producers of other countries.**

Famed Chicago Board of Trade Is Biggest Scene of Gambling



The famous wheat pit in the Chicago Board of Trade, where the worth of the American farmers' labor and produce is determined by speculators at a ticker. The light ridge across the back wall is the blackboard covered with quotations. These simple chalk markings cost American gamblers $2-billion and more a year.

Civil War Shortage Marked Beginning of Grain Gambling

American grain farmers, in much the same position as those of ancient Rome, have for some time been feeling the need of a second Caius Gracchus to legislate them out of their difficulties. The farmer slaves, and the consumer pays, while the real harvest is reaped by the grain gambler at the ticker tap, who confines his efforts in grain to betting in the "futures" market.

For many centuries, cash grain, that is, real grain actually handled as merchandise, has been bought and sold and actually delivered, by means of present ("spot") or future ("to arrive") delivery without the aid of a futures (betting or speculative) market.

Buying a "futures" contract in a grain market is merely making a bet that future price quotations will rise. One who sells a "futures" contract bets that future quotations will fall. **The settlement is made, not by the delivery of grain, but by the loser's payment to his broker of the difference between price quotations on the day he "entered the market" and on the day he "closed his contract."** The winner collects from his broker the price differences on the same basis.

Was Aftermath Of Civil War

Prior to the Civil war there was no futures market. There was, of course, future or deferred delivery of grain, just as there is now future or deferred delivery. But such future deliveries of actual grain have always been made and are now always made in the cash market, not in the futures market.

This "futures" betting, or grain gambling, had an origin similar to that of the "bond" graft two decades ago. During the World war the government sold Liberty Bonds to large numbers of our citizens. As a result the minds of the people became acutely conscious of the word "bond." Slick, unscrupulous bond salesmen seized the psychological opportunity to reap a golden harvest by foisting upon the public, worthless gold bonds and other gold bricks.

The grain gambling racket is an outgrowth of a like word association used during the Civil war, when the government gave grain brokers large orders for grain for future delivery. This time the public mind had become accustomed to the term "future delivery." The grain brokers, not content with great gain from the sale of grain to the government for future delivery, sold to the general public, who had no legitimate business in the grain market, "options" to buy or to sell futures contracts "for the future delivery of grain," with the distinct understanding that actual delivery was not expected to be made or taken by the "customers."

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the second in a series of articles on the "Grain Gambling Hoax." Last week's story told how the farmer's price for his products is set by a speculator's ticker tape. Next week another in the series of disclosures will be presented on this page.

U. S. Regulates Commodity Exchange

Under the Provisions of the Grain Futures Act of 1922, the Secretary of Agriculture officially recognized the existence of 15 grain futures "contract markets." The act did not pass upon the legality of any of the transactions. It merely set up the Grain Futures Administration as a fact-finding agency of the government.

The Commodity Exchange Act of June 15, 1936, amended the Grain Futures Act of 1922 so as to include not only grain futures markets but certain other non-grain futures markets as well. It changed the name of the Grain Futures Administration to Commodity Exchange Administration, with increased power of supervision over grain and non-grain futures markets.

Futures Market Can Not Exist Without Gambling Public

Notwithstanding the confused deliberations of Congress, which resulted in the enactment of these two acts, **the whole institution of futures trading is illegal, uneconomic, and anti-social** under any sane method of marketing farm products

Trading Heaviest In Chicago Pit

The Chicago Board of Trade tops the list of futures contract grain markets. About 87 per cent of all grain futures trading in the United States is done here. The Chicago Open Board is a junior Chicago Board of Trade where the "small fry" operate for small stakes. There is no grain trading done on the Chicago Open Market — only futures trading. On the Chicago Board of Trade about 5 per cent of all transactions are grain trades in the cash (merchandise) market, and **about 95 per cent of all transactions are futures trades. The Chicago Open Board is a 100 per cent gambling market, but the Chicago Board of Trade is only a 95 per cent gambling market.**

The Chicago Board of Trade is not the largest grain market in the world. As a matter of fact it does a less volume of grain trading than does the Hutchinson (Kansas) Board of Trade. But the Chicago Board of Trade is the largest futures market in the country, **which means the biggest grain gambling center,** and when the Chicago Board of Trade futures market suspends operations, as it does every once in a while, all other grain futures markets in the country also suspend. Generally when a person speaks of the grain futures market, he has specifically in mind the futures market of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Outside of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Open Board, much wealth rightfully belonging to the farmer or the consumer, is accumulated by speculators at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City Board of Trade, Duluth Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Seattle Grain Exchange, Portland Grain Exchange, and Hutchinson Board of Trade. Many grain markets, such as the Omaha Exchange, are really merchandise markets, and do not maintain a futures exchange.

Tragically unlike other rackets, these boards of trade, or grain "exchanges" which operate futures markets, **could not exist solely on the sustenance they draw as parasites on agriculture and legitimate trade.** They would fade away of mal-nutrition **were it not for the support of the gambling public, intent on playing** (the market) **while the farmer burns.**

Farmfare

Oleo Protest

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The oleo interests of the nation recently filed a complaint against the Wisconsin Dairy Promotion League with the Federal Trade Commission in an attempt to stop their educational and advertising work.

O .H. Perry, manager of the Dairy League reported: "The large national oleo interests in their efforts to secure a much larger share in the national butter market, have launched a tremendous publicity and advertising drive costing more than $50,000 a month. Now they have entered a complaint to the Trade Commission opposing the educational work being done by the Dairy Promotion League in Wisconsin. They realize that when enough Wisconsin merchants become dairy promoters, any hope of creating a Wisconsin oleo market is definitely ended."

Farm Tenants

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The agricultural committee of the National Association of Manufacturers has disclosed in a recent survey that about one-fourth of the farmers of the United States may properly be termed tenant farmers. If renting acreage from close relatives were discounted, the nation's total farm tenants would equal about 15 per cent of the farm population. The surveying committee showed that in the 20 years from 1880 to 1900 the number of tenants increased approximately 1-million or 100 per cent. In the last 35 years, it has increased by about 800,000 or 40 per cent.

Wheat Short

LONDON, ENGLAND. — The imperial economic committee's intelligence branch has reported that **the world's wheat stocks on August 1, will be the lowest in this decade,** or more than 3-million tons less than the previous low of 17,277,000-million tons in 1927.

"The United States," said the report, "reversing its old position of wheat exporter, has been drawing extensively on other countries for supplies during the last two years."

United States supplies fell from 10,250,000 tons four years ago, to a little over 3-million tons in 1937.

Sky Spies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A recent way of being sure that the agricultural department's program of crop curtailment is carried out, has been put into practice with the introduction of aerial investigation. Under the contracts awarded by the A.A.A. to 13 aviation firms, 377 agricultural counties in 22 states will bear watching.

The aerial inspectors will take to the air to see that each farmer retires from production a certain amount of acreage, and plants soil building legumes. Department of Agriculture officials have estimated that there may be from 200,000 to 300,000 overpayments to farmers, who accept money for crops which they have not destroyed.

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The People Speak . . . .

English Monetary Authority Admits Robbery by Bankers

To the Editor:

It must be apparent by now to the many students of Father Coughlin's monetary principles, that the silence on the part of the banking fraternity of this country is attributable to the fact that it is unable to offer a satisfactory reply to his arguments. Evidently they feel that they can no longer fool the American people on the money question as they did in the days of "coin" Harvey.

Henry Macleod, one of England's monetary authorities of the last century, was by his honesty compelled to make this admission concerning the banking racket of his day—a practice that has not essentially changed in our own:

"It is commonly supposed that bankers are dealers in money only, that they borrow money from one set of persons and let it to another set of persons.

"The fact is that bankers are not dealers in money; they never lend money. **The sole function of a banker is to create and issue credit,** and to buy money and debts by creating and issuing other debts in exchange for them.

"It is commonly supposed that bankers act only as agents or intermediaries between persons who want to lend and those who want to borrow. Bankers buy money from some persons—and rights of action from others—exclusively with their own credit—or by creating and issuing rights of action against themselves.

"It is commonly supposed that a banker's profit consists in the difference between the interest he pays for the money he borrows and the interest he charges for the money he lends.

"The fact is that a banker's profit consists exclusively in the profit he can make by creating and issuing credit in excess of the specie he holds in reserve.

"No bank which issues credit only in exchange for money, ever did, or by any possibility could, make profit. It only begins to make profit when it creates and issues credit in excess of the credit it creates in exchange for money; when it begins to buy debts payable at a future time, for which it charges a discount: which, according to Mill, is robbery."

—F. J. E.

Toledo, Ohio.

Regimentation Of Workers Goes On

To the Editor:

The industrial situation in this vicinity presents an incompetent and not overly intelligent labor leader leaning on the imperfection of a federal statute, as he regiments workers demanding a tribute of $12 yearly from the $10 a day mechanic and the same amount from a $5 a day laborer for the right to strike.

To eliminate this effect, the cause should be approached with the right of petition, which still exists under our Constitution, and a mandate delivered by workmen to the 532 men in Washington to resurrect the 30-hour law and pay basic labor $1 an hour.

—Owen A. Finnegan.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Relief Is Threat Used to Keep Power

To the Editor:

I am convinced that all this W. P. A. and relief is just a threat and a club held over the heads of the working people to keep them in subjugation to the will and control of the party in power. If some of these political parasites and relief leaders had ever experienced the uncertainty of not knowing how long they will have a roof over their heads or where the next meal is coming from, which most people on relief have experienced, they might think less of their own selfish interests and more of others' security.

This administration through continuing relief to keep itself in power, has made two classes of people—the indolent, lazy kind who would never try to better themselves, but are content to grovel at the feet of politicians and accept crumbs from their tables, and the rebellious and indignant ones who resent having to accept dole or slave wages, when they should be entitled to a decent living annual wage, without politicians and case workers budgeting them to what they figure they should have, or 27 cents a day for the people on relief.

—Mrs. K. P.

Chicago, Ill.

Even W. P. A. Wages Surpass Farmers'

To the Editor:

Southern farmers in the cotton section from Texas to Florida are barely able to give or make but 7½ to 10 cents an hour.

W. P. A. road work gave and gives 25 cents to 30 cents an hour. This 30-cent labor was taken away from the farm at a time of urgent need to the cotton farmers.

We notice that the striking C. I. O.'s and A. F. L.'s are getting 75 cents to $1.25 an hour. Where in this set-up is justice for the farmer?

—H. V. C.

Alto, La.

Why Not Publicize Tax Recipients?

To the Editor:

Congresses have not hesitated in placing the spotlight of publicity on income tax payers.

It would be only fair that they turn the spotlight on the relief receivers. The public who know their neighbors can greatly assist a government that really has honest intentions about reducing expenses.

There is no time like the present to separate the pebbles from the dust.

—E. B. Scheetz.

Roslyn, Pa.

Wants Congress Record Continued

To the Editor:

It was my belief from the very beginning of Father Coughlin's newspaper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, that it would become a record which every family, no matter how poor, could afford to buy. It is well known that to get the Congressional Record from our government, costs $1.50 a month.

It is pleasing to see the things that I so much desire to read, although it sometimes makes me fearful when I learn that we the people have elected to Congress some of the cowards and pussy-footers that we have.

If SOCIAL JUSTICE continues printing Congressional Recordings. I believe its circulation will increase threefold. In England they say "God save the King." In America, from real Americans it is "God save the Constitution." For when that goes, so will America.

—Ammon Baus.

Philadelphia, Pa.

People's Turn Has Come; They Are On the March

To the Editor:

During the past few months, the paper SOCIAL JUSTICE has had less and less interest for me. I cannot but wonder what has come over it. The paper of recent months has been nothing like it was during the times when we all felt it was a God-sent leader for the common people. I believe that the efforts to combat Communism by fighting labor leaders, government officials and others is just about the poorest way possible.

In a very humble way I have tried to tell you the common people of this country are on the march for better things for themselves. **They are going to get them or someone is going to get hurt.** They have become tired of lying politicians, lying propagandists, of unscrupulous captains of industry and so-called leaders of public affairs. The best, and to my mind the only way, to prevent the spread of radical sentiment, is to improve conditions for the common man.

I do not mind saying that I am strongly in favor of the "sit-down" strike. First, and almost solely, because it is effective. I have listened to priests, bishops, laymen and college professors discuss it in all of its ramifications and am more strongly for it now than in the beginning. I favor industrial unions for the same reason—they are effective. I favor President Roosevelt for as far as he has gone, but do not think he has gone anywhere near far enough.

I hope you will find it to your advantage to again get on the side of the working people. There can be only one end to the present policy and that is that the common people will be divided and their efforts to get some relief will be ineffective.

If we have Communism in this country, and there is just a trifle more than a 50-50 chance that we will have, it will be due entirely to the stiff-necked, hard-boiled money folks who have had their own way for so long that they just cannot believe any other way is possible.

I am opposed to Communsim. At the same time I cannot help but see that the Communists proved that hundreds of thousands of the so-called upper class who lived off of the poor, proved to be just so many stuffed shirts when it came to a show down as to who and what are necessary to run the country.

Wealth is concentrating at a rate never experienced before. Farm tenancy is increasing at an unbelievably rapid rate. Chain stores are eating up the little merchants and the big industries are eating up the little ones. Big money violates all laws, owns most of the courts, and snaps its fingers at Congress and most duly elected officials including governors and presidents.

It is time for the people to get a break.

—F. O. Furey.

Holstein, Iowa.

Shall We Stop New Deal Comment?

To the Editor:

I have noticed more and more people pass up the boys selling SOCIAL JUSTICE at the corner each Sunday. I may be mistaken, but it is my humble opinion that one reason for this is that too much space in recent issues has been devoted to criticizing President Roosevelt and the New Deal. I did not vote for Mr. Roosevelt. I think he is a smooth politician determined to have his own way regardless, but he can give a fireside chat over any radio that will convince most of the people that black is white.

Since 60 per cent of the people are obviously in favor of him, we can not get any of this 60 per cent to read SOCIAL JUSTICE, even for the sake of its principles, while it has so little tolerance toward the New Deal.

I believe that it this attitude toward Roosevelt rather than criticism of international bankers that keeps SOCIAL JUSTICE off newsstands.

I believe if a vote could be taken at least 60 per cent of the people would admit that Father Coughlin is 100 per cent right in his fight against the private coinage and regulation of money and tax exempt bonds. **The 16 principles are unassailable and for that reason I would like to see this paper in millions of homes.**

—V. S. Y.

Cleveland, Ohio

Leaders Refuse to Account to Unions For Money 'Loaned' to Sustain Members

To the Editor:

The Electricians Union local in Chicago has the "finest" set of officers in the United States. They run the international in Washington, as all the brains are supposed to be in Washington, and the rank and file must do as they say or they do not work. Now they are a vertical union for they took in the glass blowers who make Neon signs, before the C. I. O. started to organize them.

Class A members pay their dues quarterly as they have done for the last 10 years. Their overhead has increased in the last eight years. They had seven business agents, and even though there is very little business going on right now, there are still seven business agents. Dues are as follows: Local, $9 each; international, $3.30; insurance on $4,000, $13.50; two special assessments of 10 cents each; affiliated trades $1, making a total of $27 which must be paid four times a year.

If that were all, everything would be fine. But there has been an assessment of 5 per cent of the salary of Class A men for the past 3½ years. During the three previous years, the assessment was 10 per cent of the salary despite a 20 per cent cut in wages—an assessment for a total of 6½ years. This money was supposed to be a loan bearing interest at 3 per cent when it was passed, but no member gets that.

How much is in this fund and where it is, the members do not know and cannot find out as the officers will not tell them nor will they give a statement. This fund was to keep union men who were out of work in good standing, but since 1930 more than a thousand members have been dropped from the rolls. What are these members to do, as they cannot get a job even on W. P. A. as electricians until they have a union card. They must starve or join the C. I. O. Watch the next three months here in Chicago. Whatever is going to happen, and whoever are the cause of this split in labor, the Chicago labor leaders want to control Chicago building, and they do.

How much money is supposed to be in the unemployment relief fund? Let us be conservative. In 1926 the books were closed, as they were supposed to be overloaded with Class A, B, and C men. Class A men are those who are highest paid; Class B are maintenance men; Class C are telephone men. The entrance fee is $200 and although the books were closed, 2,000 new members have been taken in. All buildings in Chicago have a front door and a rear door, and 2,000 new members have come in through the rear door at $200 plus each.

In 1929 there were 7,700 members in Local No. 134, and 6,000 of these were Class A men. Deducting the 1,000 men who were dropped there is a total of 5,000 Class A men who were asessed 10 per cent for three years, and 5 per cent for 3½ years. Some have paid in over $2,000, some $1,800 and others $1,000. Others are paying back the money that kept them in good standing. To be conservative again—say that 3,000 members paid in $1,000 each, which makes a total of $3,000,000! Where is it? **Please do not say take it up with the law department. You are blocked before you start and the officials find out in 24 hours who made the complaint.**

Mr. Michael Boyle, a business agent and international vice-president, gave a statement to the papers about two months ago to the effect that $1,500,000 was in the fund. Of course members do not know who is looking after this $1,500,000 more or less, and the estimate of $3,000,000 collected is conservative.

I do not want you to think we have dictators here in Chicago. But we had our last election in 1924.

The executive board runs the local, of which Mr. Charles Paulson is president, also chairman of the international, so there are two international officers in Chicago. Members have paid dues of $100 per year for the past 6½ years, or $650 plus a $2,000 assessment which equals $2,650. This is at the rate of $34 per month, and the W. P. A. electricians also pay an assessment on salary. The cost of running the local is at least $150,000 per year. Where is the $3,000,000, Messrs. Boyle, Paulson and other officers? Do you think that they will ever get their money back? Who is getting the benefit of organization, the members or the officials?

An article in the issue of May 17 of Social Justice tells about labor organizers carrying canes. **They do in Chicago, but they are for protection.** Some have bullets, and some are filled with gas, and there is a trigger to set off the charge!

—Union Member.

Chicago, Ill.

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Republic Steel Tells Why It Won't Sign With C.I.O.

Can't Accept Closed Shop Or Check-off

By the Labor Editor

The Republic Steel Corporation of Youngstown, Ohio, accepting its responsibility to 59,000 employes and 43,000 stockholders, who with their families represent some 400,000 persons, has issued a frank battle challenge to the C. I. O.

In a statement to employes, explaining its refusal to sign a C. I. O. contract, the Republic company says it is "convinced that such a contract **would be merely the first step toward the closed shop and the check-off.**"

These are the real issues of the present controversy, which has been attended by strike disorders at South Chicago and Youngstown, the company asserts.

It is time they were brought out into the open.

The Republic's statement is in part:

Why They Oppose The Closed Shop

"It is now clear that the C. I. O. wants to impose the closed shop upon workers and industry.

"What is the closed shop?

"It is an arrangement between an employer and a labor union which denies the right of the individual worker to make his own choice as to whether he wishes to belong to a union or not.

"It denies the right to choose what particular union he desires to join—if any.

"It is none of the employer's business to make that decision.

"If any employer advises his workers not to join a particular union, it is called coercion and intimidation (under Wagner Act).

"But if the same employer, by a closed-shop contract, forces workers to join a particular union, it is not called intimidation and coercion.

"This view is illogical and false.

"It is just as much coercion to force a man into a union as it is to attempt to keep him out of a union.

"For this reason Republic does not believe in the closed shop."

Why Republic Fights Check-Off

"One of the C. I. O.'s major objectives is the check-off.

"By means of the check-off, the C. I. O. would be assured of dues from every employe without the trouble of collecting them. The employer would do that.

"We believe a worker's money is his own personal property to do with as he chooses. He can spend it or save it or give it away.

"If he wants to contribute to a labor union, that's his business. If he does not want to contribute, that's his business. If he has been paying dues to a union and wants to stop, that's also his business. At any rate, it is none of the employer's business.

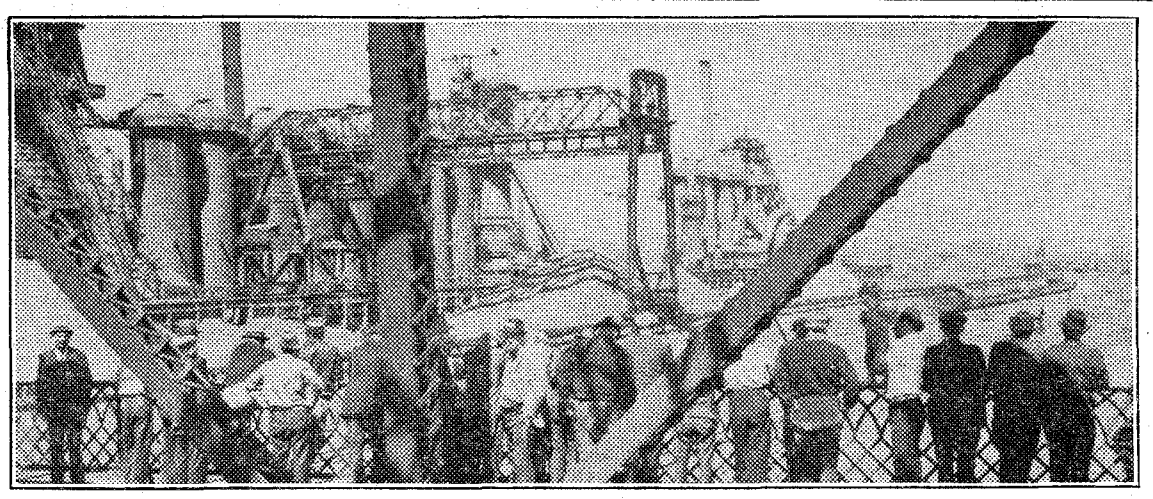
"The check-off means that the employer takes the union dues out of the pay envelope of the worker. He becomes a union collector. He forces the worker to pay his dues. If he does not want to pay, the employer makes him pay by taking the money away from him.

"Surely that is wrong. It is interference in a man's private affairs.

"But there is more to the check-off than that. The union dues become a first tax. The butcher, the grocer, and the doctor might go unpaid, but not the union. It gets the worker's money first, because the employer deducts it from his wages. That's wrong.

"We don't want to be a dues collector for the C. I. O. or any labor union."

A STUDY IN IDLENESS



Idle workmen, now strikers, are shown picketing the cold and idle furnaces of the Republic Steel Corporation at Youngstown, Ohio. Exclusive labor representation for the C. I. O. affiliate, with "closed shop" and the payroll "check-off" collection of union dues, are the rocks upon which negotiations have been wrecked. *Wide World Photo*

Just When Is the U.A.W. An Auto Workers' Union?

DETROIT, MICH. — The United Automobile Workers Union was organized as a huge industrial union to embrace **all mass production workers in the manufacturing of automobiles.** However, from their latest activities, it is evident that they have and are reaching out into the realm of all types of unrelated activities.

Among some of their activities, we list a few of the following:

The strike of the Consumers Power Company at Saginaw which is **a public utility enterprise.**

The formation of **a chemical local to organize pharmaceutical workers** of the Parke-Davis Company at Detroit.

Picketing **of the furniture factories** at Grand Rapids.

The present sit-down strike in Pontiac **to force rent reductions** from landlords. This should be called a non-pay strike.

Support of **a new union of life insurance salesmen** in Toledo.

The formation of the Congressional Guild, made up of **secretaries and clerical help** of Congressmen in Washington.

Organization of all **hospital workers** in Detroit.

Support of **a draftsmen, architect and technicians union** in Detroit.

Support of **a pickle-packers union** movement in Toledo and Pittsburgh.

Picketing of **cleaners and dyers** at Flint.

Picketing of **theatres** in Detroit to support a strike in Hollywood.

Formation of a 20-team baseball league in Detroit.

Child Labor Bill Thrown Out by Courts in 1918

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Black of Alabama introduced in the Senate on May 19 **the identical Child Labor Law which Congress enacted in 1916 and which the Supreme Court invalidated in 1918!**

The measure would forbid shipment in interstate commerce of any industrial product made by an establishment employing child labor, the legal age ranging from 14 to 16 years of age.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is against child labor and always will be. But why does the New Deal continue to place in the legislative hopper bills with laudable objectives **which they know are unconstitutional.**

It is a deliberate attempt to undermine the Supreme Court notwithstanding its liberal decisions on social security, the Wagner Act, etc.

'Sitdown' Stockholder Is Exploited Fully as Much as Striker

Of 350,000 stockholders of General Motors, fully 81 per cent own fewer than 50 shares. These persons cannot be said, in any strict sense of the word, to "own" General Motors at all, because the voting power is determined by shares and not by their owners.

Therefore it is not correct to assume that the policies shaped by the management of the corporation, or the attitude taken by the corporation during the sit-down strike, are the attitude or policies which a majority of its 350,000 stockholders would like to have prevail.

"I cannot recall," writes a "sit-down stockholder" in an article in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, "that the managers of any of the corporations which pay me dividends and send me handsome embossed reports from time to time, and often during the last years have warned me that my interests were being menaced by legislation in Washington, have ever written to ask:

"'What attitude would you like your management to take on the labor question?

"'Would you like to see your factories recognize trade unions?

"'We have paid out so-and-so much this year in wages for so-and-so many men, and the profits are so-and-so much. Are you in favor of splitting some of those profits with the men who helped earn them?'

"I believe in the organization of industrial employes into trade unions. I believe in it as a right, and as a necessity both for justice, and in the long run for efficiency. I am totally unmoved by the argument that the worker in mass-production plants has the right as a free man to bargain with his employer (the management chosen by the 350,000 stockholders) all by himself. That is an unreal right.

"The wages that each individual man gets, the hours he works, are not a matter which he individually can arrange with his boss. The rate is set and his personal needs and difficulties have nothing to do with it."

Stockholders in general may be opposed to their company's attitude, yet they are not privileged to do anything about it any more than is the individual worker who sees himself exploited by his employers on the one hand, and by dictatorial organizers on the other.

Turn to Page 8

Do the working men of America have any idea what is going on in the world?

Read how a novel written in 1933, and now "out of print" (suppressed), told the whole story of what is happening now and will happen under the New Deal—MORE THAN FIVE YEARS AGO!

How could the unnamed author know these things?

Miners Add Strike Term "Stay-Down"

GILLESPIE, ILL.—With no settlement in sight, 457 striking coal miners who rejected evacuation demands continue to stay down 360 feet underground at the Superior Coal Company's No. 4 mine at Wilsonville, Ill., in a "stay-down" protest against not being able to share work with idle miners.

While the strike terminology has been increased from the old-fashioned walk-out and lock-out to sit-down, slow-down, lay-down, the latest strike phrase was coined by these miners' "stay-down." Strictly speaking, the men do not stay in the bottom of their black pit. They have been coming up for baths and a bit of sun, and even a visit chat with their children and families at the top of the shaft. The commissaries were stocked with bread, eggs, meats, soup and coffee.

The strikers' spokesman, William Campion, stated that the union's contract with the Superior Coal Company, owner of the mine, ex- March 31, but was extended g negotiations with the oper- s' organization, provided the companies arrange for a division of work after men have been idle over 30 days. It has been customary for the company to waive that part of the contract and share the work immediately when the mines close down.

John Fisher, president of local 1 of the Progressives Union, said the executive board of the union local was behind the strike, but admitted he had not discussed the strike with President Ozanic. Ozanic claimed the strike was "not authorized."

The strike was called when 457 men demanded that 300 other miners share their work, after these later had been made idle by the closing of their pit for repairs. They also demanded that the company halt is mechanization of the work which, they charge, is imperiling the jobs of many miners.

In a statement, the president of the coal company said:

"We have no intention of using force to get the miners out of the mine. We do not intend to operate the mines for sometime to come, nor do we intend to interfere with the food supply being sent down to the men.

Following an unsuccessful conference, the following statement was issued:

"The Superior Coal Company refuses to turn the management of the mines over to this group of sit-downers. Inasmuch as we have given a hearing to every grievance, we must insist that the men withdraw from the mine and resume operations, when negotiations will be resumed immediately with the regularly accredited officers of the miner's organization."

It looks as though the strike would settle into an endurance contest.

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Year's Usury Toll $165 a Family!

Fixed Interest Burden Must Be Reduced by Each State

By Louis B. Ward

Every crusader for the principles of social justice must sooner or later face the terrific burden of interest on the nation's income—a burden represented by $165 per year for every family in America!

This burden is a constant, fixed, annual charge—independent of prosperity or depression—amounting to $5-billion. And this five billions is collectable, whether the nation has its all-time high income of $81-billion in 1929, or its low income of 1933 of $38-billion.

The legal rate of interest should be enforced. But if the maximum legal rate were to be fixed—as it should be—at one and one-half per cent. the fixed burden of $5-billions in usurious interest would be lifted from the backs of those least able to pay it.

Earnings Vary, Interest Constant

We know that the earnings of a nation—we will call them dividends—drop materially in a depression. Interest, we repeat, is a constant, fixed, annual charge, irrespective of the ability to pay.

In an adjoining column is presented a table of interest and dividends for the years between 1929 and 1935. Note these figures. In the normal prosperity of the last decade these two figures were virtually alike. As we sank deeper into the depression, dividends shrunk. Interest, on the other hand, actually increased in the early years of the depression and then it, too, finally declined.

Interest declined **because men were no longer able to pay either the interest or the principal.** They forfeited their homes, their land contracts, their motor cars, their household furniture. Interest stopped only with the forfeiture of the principal and interest, as represented by the property which was mortgaged.

The cold, statistical table presents in frightful reflection the lost savings of millions of our citizens!

States Must Revise Rates

America needs to revise the laws of all her states and **reduce those fixed certain charges of interest to proper economic proportions.**

The writer once calculated the interest on one penny from the time of Christ to the year 1938 at 6 per cent interest per annum, only to find that the figure amounted to a sum of 48 figures—$7,307,508,186,654,514,591,018,424,163,581,415,098,279,662,714.88.

When was 6 per cent, 7 per cent or 8 per cent ever decided as a just rate for interest What research student in the world can quote a single debate in the legislatures of the forty-eight states that ever supported the justice of 6, 7 or 8 per cent interest?

The early constitutions were adopted in 1777. If interest was predicated upon the risk, can it be possible that that risk has not changed between 1777 and 1937? Or why is the risk different in a New York, a Michigan or a Florida?

These are elementary questions which a child might ask to the embarrassment of a Governor Murphy or a Governor Lehman. **The truth is that even on the legal rate our wisest men could never defend interest.**

But look now at the major abuses. The industrial and Morris plan banks charge the poor 21 per cent average interest on their notes with two endorsements! These banks step across the road and borrow through regular banking channels at low rates of interest that which they loan to the poor at an average rate of 21 per cent.

Auto Financing An Example

New cars are financed to the extent of 95 per cent of all purchases. The advertised 6 per cent is 12 per cent interest. Take for example, the giant General Motors Corporation, that made in its greatest year of posperity $212-million. The profit included not only the manufacturing profit on upwards of two million cars for domestic and foreign use, but likewise the investments of the great corporation so that the profit per car was certainly less than $100. A General Motors car sells at retail for an average of approximately $1,000, approximately $335 represents the down payment and $665 represents the amount financed through the General Motors Acceptance Corporation or some other financing plan.

While the corporation sets up an organization to design, to engineer, and to manufacture a motor car with all the risk that business is heir to, the finance company steps in at the point of sale and lends the money at usurious rates to the buyer.

In the most successful year the corporation ever had, it struggles for $100 profit, while the finance company on each unit of volume, whether the year be successful or poor, reaches out for a potential gross profit of $53.20, besides the additional profits of insurance.

The result is, in an average year, the finance company has as much of a stake in the sales of the car as does the manufacturing concern that has designed the car, engineered it, manufactured it and sold it, at the tremendous cost incident to each operation.

New Laws Needed To Stop Usury

Not until we venture into the other forms of financing do we really recognize what usury it. In every American city the pawn brokers are charging interest of at least 3 per cent per month for six months and two and one-half per cent a month for the remaining period. The risk is practically nil, as every dollar borrowed is covered by tangible security to the extent of five to one on the loan.

Following the pawn broker are the newer examples of refinancing: Used cars in the city of Detroit have witnessed an interest charge of as high as 240 per cent per annum!

Finally, in the personal loan or household furniture loan field, the finance corporation, with its willingness to give an advance on the last stick of household furniture, represents usury in its highest developed form of degredation.

There is needed—and badly needed—**a new legal rate of interest** on all contracts, on all balances the debtors owe, on all mortgages on real property or all chattels, on all bank loans and on the financing of household utilities such as stoves, electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, radios and the purchase of new furniture; on judgments, on land contracts, on pawn shops and on car refinancing.

Interest is the inexorable toll of a usurious financial system that wrings real wealth by hard labor out of the men and women of America while the private coiners of wealth can manufacture it with the stroke of a fountain pen. **Interest rates should be legally reduced and then rigidly enforced.**

Here is a table of interest and dividends for the years between 1929 and 1935:

	INTEREST		DIVIDENDS
1929	$5,100,000,000	1929	$5,964,000,000
1930	5,300,000,000	1930	5,795,000,000
1931	5,169,000,000	1931	4,312,000,000
1932	4,975,000,000	1932	2,754,000,000
1933	4,592,000,000	1933	2,208,000,000
1934	4,569,000,000	1934	2,549,000,000
1935	4,422,000,000	1935	2,830,000,000

Cure of Depression Lies in Taking Back from Banks the Power to Create Money

By Robert L. Owen

Former Chairman Senate Committee on Banking and Currency

The cause of the depression was well stated in the first paragraph of the Democratic platform of 1932. It was **"the indefensible expansion and contraction of credit for private profit at the expense of the public."**

The cause was also indicated in the Republican platform of 1932 where that party pledged itself to prevent the recurrence of **"the conditions which permitted the credit and credit machinery of the country to be employed without adequate check in wholesale speculation in securities with ruinous consequences to millions of our citizens and to our national economy."**

The cause of the last depression was the inflation of loans by the banks, to the extent of over $10-billions, for speculation in stocks, resulting in a violent collapse in October, 1929, and in ruinous contraction by the banks of bank credit and the money supply of the country based on bank credit. They contracted the money supply to one-third of what it had been in 1929.

Year's Loss Twice Cost of World War

In 1929, the checks cashed by all the banks amounted to $1,230-billions. This check money was so violently contracted that the checks cashed in 1933 were only $430-billions, causing our exports and imports to fall to one-third of what they had been and causing our national production to fall from about $90-billions to $40-billions. Here was an annual loss of goods and services of $50-billions in one single year. **This was twice the net cost of the World war!**

The cure is to take from the banks the power to unwisely expand and contract our money supply.

The cure is to **take from the banks the power to create money or to destroy money.**

The cure is to put the creation of money where it belongs under the Constitution of the United States, that is, in the hands of Congress.

Congress Holds Remedy in Hands

The cure is to have Congress discharge its constitutional duty of exclusively creating money and regulating the value thereof.

This can be done by taking the Federal Reserve Banks out of private hands, and using the power of these banks, under Congress, to create and regulate the value of money.

The Supreme Court of the United States in Legal Tender Cases (79-U. S. 457-544-etc.) declared that Congress was exclusively charged with the constitutional duty of creating money and regulating the value thereof.

The failure of Congress heretofore to discharge this constitutional duty has been the cause of 14 panics in the last 140 years!

For Congress to fail now to discharge this duty in view of enlightened public opinion would not only be unpardonable, but criminal, deserving the serious condemnation by all the people of these United States.

Searchlight on the Money Changers

Oversight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The prize story of the week goes to Comptroller E. M. Thomas of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. He testified at a Senate inquiry recently that for five consecutive years, he had failed to report the firm's ownership of $50-million worth of securities to the Interstate Commerce Commission "solely through a clerical error."

Thomas, who has been described as "the dean of American railroad accountants," hotly denied that there was any attempt to deceive anybody. It was a plain error—"made by the clerks in my office, to be frank with you," he said.

Tax Dodgers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — With a great hue and cry, the President and Secretary of the Treasury have arrived at the startling conclusion that the income tax law is being evaded by a "few bad rich men." If the law has obvious loopholes, why not amend it? The President has control of Congress. If the law is really being evaded, why not punish the offenders as the law already clearly provides? It got Al Capone. Yet the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and some 5-million federal, state, county, and municipal employes **are exempt from paying any income tax.**

And what about the $60-billion tax-exempt government bonds? Why doesn't the President go after that gold mine as a source of government revenue? Why should the big banks and the privileged rich, including himself and Mr. Morgenthau, be immune from taxation on the income from these bonds? The government must get new whipping boys to bemuse the voters and provide a diverting show.

Banking Profitable

CHICAGO, ILL. — Comptroller of the Currency, J. F. T. O'Connor, speaking before the Illinois Bankers Association convention at the Palmer House, recently gave the par value capital of 5,331 national banks as $1,605,000,000. Their net earnings during 1936 were $260-million. The national banks of the entire nation, therefore, earned over 16 per cent!

Six thousand sixteen national banks in 1932, earned 15.2 per cent.

In other words, 6,016 national banks with capital of $1,634,000,000, in the depth of the depression, can make net profits of 15.2 per cent! In the height of the new prosperity 5,331 national banks, with a capital of $1,605,000,000 can make 16 per cent.

Whether securities rise or drop in value, whether real estate is booming or homes and farms are being confiscated makes little difference, the banker receives over 15 per cent in either case!

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No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

5c Per Copy

Volume III No. 24 | Royal Oak, Michigan | June 14, 1937

Behind the Washington News Front

By Capitol Staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The president's tax evasion message to Congress produced one development decidedly unsavory to the money changers who crouch over the White House.

Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia took occasion to warn government authorities that **"we shall never have tax equality so long as we have tax-exempt bonds** and so long as there are government employes whose salaries are exempt from taxation."

"Quothe the Raven"

Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia gave "the bird," so to speak, to administration leaders when they opened hearings on the president's wage and hour bill.

The Senate and House labor committees, considering the bill, had scarcely convened in the caucus room of the Senate office building when a large and ugly blackbird flew into the room through an open window.

After several circuitous flights, accompanied by loud screechings, over the heads of the committeemen and spectators, the bird finally came to roost on a piece of cornicework.

"Ah," commented the Senator from West Virginia, "the blue eagle has returned in the form of Banquo's ghost."

"De Mortibus Nil—"

Senator William E. Borah, the "Lion of Idaho," can be very gentle and sympathetic when the spirit moves him.

When hearings opened the other day on the wage-hour proposals, Senator Holt shot some barbish questions at Assistant Attorney General Robert Jackson, first witness for the administration.

Among the inquiries put to Jackson was:

"Mr. Jackson, isn't it true that this proposed legislation carries the same general framework as the invalidated N. R. A.? In effect, isn't it a second N. R. A.?"

"No," was the answer. "This is not a second N. R. A."

Holt continued to press his point until Borah, restive, laid a restraining hand on his colleague's shoulder.

"Don't," urged Borah, in a whisper, "don't speak ill of the dead."

"On Wisconsin?"

Senator Bob Lafollette of Wisconsin holds the whiphand over the representatives from his state and is chiefly responsible for delivering the house Farmer-Labor vote to the president on administration "must" measures.

A little dictator, LaFollette calls a meeting of the representatives each week in the Continental Hotel, just a stone's throw from the Capitol. He discusses pending legislation with them, tells them what bills they are to vote for and what against.

They follow his instructions en bloc.

Alien Bills Seek to Rid U.S. of Reds

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Reynolds-Starnes bills, providing for the protection of our government against alien destructionists, are winning the favor and support of citizens in every section of the country.

Unfortunately, however,, the bills—five in all—do not stand much chance of getting anywhere in Congress. They are being considered by the immigration committee in the house, and Samuel Dickstein of New York, who believes in America for foreigners, is the moving spirit in that committee.

Advocates of the legislation urge the enactment of alien deportation laws in order to rid the country of the type of Communist agitator now active in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Reynolds-Starnes bills would set up the machinery to clean the country of such termites. Briefly, they provide for (1) the deportation of alien criminals and undesirables; (2) restriction of immigration; (3) registration of all aliens in the United States; (4) deportation of aliens inimical to the public interest and aliens on relief; (5) preferred employment of American citizens over aliens.

Representative Joseph Starnes of Alabama, co-author with Senator R. R. Reynolds of North Carolina, told SOCIAL JUSTICE in an interview:

"I have definite information that thousands of indigent people in foreign nations are seeking passports to this country **because relief payments are so much bigger over here.** These people are swarming into the United States, not to work or in many cases to seek work, but to live on relief provided by American taxpayers."

Starnes' alien bills have one final hurdle which might prevent their efficient administration, even providing they get through Dickstein's committee and become law. Authority to deport undesirables is vested in Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who has the biggest gang of foreign-minded aides around her of anyone.

Her most trusted advisor—as a matter of fact, the person who runs her department — is Sidney Hillman, C. I. O labor leader and himself a native of Russia.

There'll Be New Faces In Court After Vacation

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The curtain of adjournment has fallen on the most momentous session of the United States Supreme Court in the nation's history.

The eight justices who are "to retire until October" and the one who has retired permanently wrote finis to their duties June 1 and took their leave in an atmosphere singularly unaffected by the bitter political controversy that has hummed about them.

The spirit pervading the august tribunal on its last day was one of friendliness, marred only by a feeling of poignant regret over the resignation of Justice Willis Van Devanter.

Seemingly forgotten for the moment was the plan of an ambitious president to destroy the court, as the justices fulfilled their last official function—that of admitting 68 attorneys to practice—and prepared to depart for vacation retreats.

Whether other resignations will follow that of Justice Willis Van Devanter before the court reconvenes in October is still a matter of conjecture. Reports persist that Justices Sutherland and Brandeis will not be present next session.

The name of Governor Philip LaFollette of Wisconsin has entered the list of prospective assignates for the toga of Justice Van Devanter, who retired June 2 to the privacy of his little farm in Maryland.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has been informed that Gov. LaFollette is receiving the earnest consideration of the White House because of the political advantages his appointment would bring to the New Deal administration.

Unconfirmed rumors have it that a "deal" is being arranged in which President Roosevelt would select the Wisconsin governor for the court post provided the Farmer-Labor party, which he leads, agrees not to place a third party national ticket on the ballots in the 1940 election.

The person credited with having tendered the governor's name to the president is his brother, United States Senator Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin.

The president is said to be alarmed by the possibility of Northwest liberal factions bolting his party in 1940. Democratic ranks are already badly split by New Deal issues, such as the court pack plan, and a third party movement by the Farmer-Laborites would further widen the fissures.

While LaFollette is a possibility for the court appointment, the "probability" in the race remains United States Senator Joseph T. Robinson, administration leader, and the favorite son of Arkansas.

Lansing Seized by U.A.W. Mob

(Continued from Page 1)

revolution of their own making is on the march.

One cannot stem this popular revolution by calling upon the public to respect the laws when both industry and finance have disrespected the basic human laws over the years. Nor can any modern King Canute prevent the rising of the tide of resentment simply by decrying Communism, radicalism, or illegality. The tide is rising. **Both industry and finance must move their chairs from the shores of their present position or else submit to the engulfing consequences** which are not 12 months distant for this entire nation.

An industrial revolution is necessary and a good thing. Intelligent people entertain the hope of directing it. The defenders of modern capitalism will recognize its epitaph: **"Here lies the body of modern capitalism."**

Court Packing May Be Reprisal for Justices' Spurned Invitation

From Capital Bureau of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The president's plan to pack the Supreme Court dates all the way back to the NRA and AAA decisions. But his sudden decision to go through with the plan was made in a burst of temper shortly after the last election.

He was vexed into action, SOCIAL JUSTICE has learned from a source high in New Deal councils, by the refusal of the justices to take part in a White House conference. The conference had been called for the purpose of mapping a legislative program for this session of Congress, and the usual assortment of House and Senate leaders were told to be there.

Court Respects Legal Ethics

Chesty with power after the "mandate," Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have invited Chief Justice Hughes and his associates to the meeting, saying he wanted their advice and council."

The justices refused, of course, and for several good reasons. One reason was that they didn't wish to compromise the dignity of the court by sitting down with the sordid politicians Mr. Roosevelt had gathered around him. Another was that they felt their participation in such a conference would be an infringement on the principles of democratic government. Their job is to interpret the laws. To write the laws is the province of Congress.

A third reason was the suspicion that they were called in not to give advice — but to take it, like the House and Senate conferees.

Chief Justice Hughes, speaking for the Court, very politely, but firmly, informed Mr. Roosevelt that representation of the court at the discussion was out of the question.

Justices' Refusal Angers Executive

Refusal to respect his summons, especially after his overwhelming triumph in the election, was, in his mind, tantamount to rejecting a "command" invitation of royalty.

He is reported to have been in a dark and bitter mood as he talked over the incident with Senate leaders. He told these leaders, SOCIAL JUSTICE has been informed, that when he was governor of New York the **judges of that state always were willing to confer with him** at any time on bills proposed for introduction in the legislature. He could not understand why the members of the highest court in the land couldn't be made to talk things over also.

Shortly after the rebuff, he called in Attorney General Cummings, Thomas G. Corcoran and Benjamin Cohen and instructed them to draft the court bill.

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